

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2260.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE.—THE ATHENÆUM.—The full price will be given at the Office for Copies of *The Athenæum* for January 7, 1871.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—
ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W.

The Rev. BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, will THIS DAY, Saturday, February 18th, at 3 o'clock, commence a Course of THREE LECTURES ON SOCRATES, to be continued on SATURDAYS, Feb. 25th and March 4th.

Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses of Lectures in the Season, Two Guineas.

H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

Saturday, Feb. 18th, 1871.

EVENING LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—
THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.—The THIRD COURSE of this Session, consisting of Six Lectures on the First Principles of Biology, by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., will be commenced on Monday, the 27th of February, at eight o'clock. Tickets may be obtained by Working Men, from Monday Evening till Friday, the 2nd of March, upon payment of a registration-fee of 1d.—N.B.—One ticket can be issued to each applicant, who is requested to bring his name, address and occupation written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1871 hereby invite TENDERS for the Privilege of TAKING and SELLING PHOTOGRAPHS in the Exhibition. Tenders must be sent in not later than the 28th February, 1871.

Conditions of Tender may be had on application to the Secretary,

Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, R.E.

Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners,

Upper Kensington Gore, London, W.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Thousand Pound Boxes are all appropriated. Eighteen of the Five Hundred Pound Boxes, on the Second Tier, are still for Sale. A list of the present Sixthholders may be had at the Hall.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

NOTICE.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, 31st March, and 1st April next.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction, on Practical Ship-building and Marine Engineering, on Steam Navigation, on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at these Meetings. Naval Architects, Ship-Builders, Naval Officers of the Royal and Merchant Service, and Engineers, who propose to read Papers, are required to send immediate notice of the same, and add their names to the Register of the Society.

Candidates for admission as Members or Associates should send in their applications on or before the 4th March next. The Annual Subscription of 21. 2s. is payable on admission, and becomes due at the commencement of each succeeding year.

C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Secretary.

9, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C., Feb. 16, 1871.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Subscribers are particularly requested to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, which will take place at the Rooms of the Arundel Society, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, at 8 o'clock, for the following purposes:—

1. To transact the usual business of an Annual General Meeting as defined by the Rules.

2. To authorize the adoption of Rules for the administration of the Orphan Fund, and to elect the Trustees and Managing Committee to F. W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street, W.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The EXAMINATION of Candidates for the Society's PRIZES will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, April 18, 1871. The age of Candidates for the Society's Prizes must not be above 21 years on March 1, and must be under twenty years of age, may compete for the Society's Certificates. Copies of the Form required, to be sent in by March 1, may be had on application to

H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.

19, Hanover-square, London, W.

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Conductor—Mr. W. G. CUSINS.

The CONCERTS will take place during the ensuing season at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday Evenings, March 8 and March 2, and on Monday Evenings, April 24, May 8, May 28, June 5 June 19 and July 3.

The programme of the first Concert, on March 8th, will contain a selection from the works of Mount Gould, who has accepted the invitation to conduct.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that, through the kindness of a lady residing at Peth, taking a deep interest in everything connected with the Philharmonic Society, the Society has been presented with an original Bust of Beethoven. It was modelled by the celebrated sculptor Prof. F. Scholler, of Vienna, by order of Beethoven's friend, Carl Holtz, and of which no copy exists.

A bust of the spontaneous generosity and veneration which were shown to the world on the last days of his life, this lady has dedicated and presented this bust, with some valuable relics, to the Philharmonic Society, in celebration of his centenary.

It will be exhibited on the evening of the 8th March, and, in compliance with the wish of the donor, the C minor Symphony will be performed.

Terms of Subscription for the Eight Concerts:—Three Guineas, Two Guineas, and One Guinea.

Lamborn Cook & Co. 61, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; also at Chappell's, Mitchell's Royal Library, R. Ollivier's, Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, and A. Hay's.

By order, STANLEY LUCAS, Sec.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.—TUESDAY NEXT, 21st inst., at 7.45 p.m. precisely.—Paper:—

MR. ERNEST SEYD 'On Currency and Pauperism.'

LA SOCIETA LIRICA, BELGRAVIA.—Every Member is requested to attend the DRESS REHEARSAL of WAGNER'S 'LOHENGRIN,' on SATURDAY, at Half-past Eight, February 18th.

Director, J. ELLA, 9, Victoria-square.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

The LECTURES at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, SUNDAY AFTERNOONS at Half-past 3 o'clock precisely.

The SECOND SERIES of Eight Lectures ends with—

Feb. 19.—Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, on 'The Religion of Health. Health in its various Aspects, including the duty of giving Physiological Instruction to the Young.'

The THIRD SERIES now extended from Six to EIGHT LECTURES will be as follows:

26.—MARGUERITE D. CONWAY, Esq., on 'The Past and Present of New Zealand; its Early History, Physical Features, Literary and Religious Development, and Sketches of leading Thinkers—Emerson, Theodore Parker,' &c.

March 5.—JON A. HJALTALIN, of Iceland, on 'Iceland: its Physical Features, Volcanoes, Hot Springs, &c., the Manners and Customs of the Icelanders, and the History of the Country.'

.. 12.—W. G. CLARK, M.A., Vice-Master of Trinity College, and late Public Orator, Cambridge, on 'Protestantism.'

.. 19.—J. NORMAN LOCKHART, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.I., on 'The English Church.'

.. 26.—T. SPENCER COBBOLD, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Swiney Lecturer on Geology, British Museum), on 'The General Structure and Development of Ferns.'

April 2.—EDWARD MAITLAND, Esq., B.A., Cambridge, on 'Jewish Literature and Modern Education; or the Use and Misuse of the Bible in the Schools.'

.. 16.—W. K. CLIFFORD, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, on 'The History of the Sun: an Explanation of Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis, and of recent Controversies in regard to the same.'

.. 23.—Prof. J. D. BLACKIE (Editor of University), on 'War: its Causes, Character, and Consequences.'

For Members' Annual Tickets, and for Series Tickets for the Eight Lectures, at reduced prices, apply (by letter) to the Hon. Treasurer, Wm. HENRY DOMVILLE, Esq., 15, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, W.; or to the Secretary.

Payment at the Door:—One Penny; Sixpence; and (Reserved Seats) One Shilling.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

LONDON CENTRE.

The NEXT EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 3rd, 1871. Candidates must give Notice of their wish to enter by March 15th. Information as to Preparatory Classes, &c., will be given by the Hon. Sec., Miss E. BONHAM-CARTER, Ravensbourne, Beckenham.

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DISTRESS in PARIS.—The COMMITTEE of LONDON PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS have to announce, as a consequence of the MEETING of the same on MONDAY, the 6th instant, they have COLLECTED a sum of upwards of £1,000.

They wish to inform the Contributors that a Committee of Distribution, of French Publishers and Booksellers, has been formed in Paris, under the superintendence of M. Didot and M. Hachette, and that M. Gosselin, of the firm of M. Gosselin & Hachette, is now in London, and will act as organ of communication between the Committee in London and the Committee in Paris.

The London Committee have to state that a natural feeling of sympathy has led them to desire to afford aid and comfort to those persons in Paris who, to use the comprehensive French term, may be called "Confredits." This would include the Publishers, Printers, and other sets of Printers employed by Publishers, Musicians, and such other persons connected with Literature as may be approved by the Paris Committee.

The London Committee believe it will be gratifying to the Subscribers to know that they have received letters from Paris enclosing in the warmest terms the contributions of the prominent firms made by the London Committee for the aid and comfort of those many persons who have recently suffered so severely.

The London Committee beg to call the attention of all persons directly or indirectly connected with Publishing and Literature to this opportunity of aiding in this undertaking.

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The Contents of the January, February and March Parts printed below will serve to give a good idea of what may be expected in the Volume for 1871. We would only state further that Miss Betham-Edwards's story, "The Sylvestres," will be continued from month to month, and complete in the long course of time; and will also appear from the pen of the writer of the extra number of Good Words for Christmas, 1870, Katherine Saunders—a name new to literature, but one which is destined, or we are much mistaken, to take high rank in the roll of English novelists; that Nathaniel Hawthorne's "First Impressions of France and Italy," will extend over the whole year; that a series of papers on "The Temptation of Our Lord" will be given by the Editor; and that there will be a series of papers on "The Coolie," by the Author of "Ginx's Baby."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

LITERATURE

Memoir of George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan. With Selections from his Journals and Correspondence. Edited by Mrs. Cotton. (Longmans & Co.)

It was in the early October of 1866 that the tidings reached home of the Bishop of Calcutta's death. Nothing could have been more sudden. He was returning from an expedition in the tea-district of Assam. His yacht had anchored off Kooshtea on the Ganges, and he had gone on shore to consecrate a cemetery. He had reminded his hearers "that departed souls suffered no injury if their bodies were left in a desert place or on a field of battle, or in any other way were unable to receive the rites of burial." He was about to re-embark, when it was found that a flat was anchored between the shore and the yacht. To reach the flat there was a narrow bridge of planks, without hand-rail or protection. It was dusk, and the Bishop, at all times short-sighted, was now also enfeebled by a recent fever. He missed his footing and fell, and without a sound disappeared in the quick current of the river below. His body was never found, but, in his own pathetic words, the "departed soul suffered no injury," though the Ganges keeps what is mortal of him till Time itself shall end. The tidings of his sudden death were heard with no common sorrow. There were old colleagues of Rugby and of Marlborough, who hoped in two years more to welcome home one who was among the truest and most loyal of friends. There were old Rugby pupils, who could never forget how much their first successes in life were due to a tutor who had spared no pains to stimulate their industry and to form their characters; and there were the younger men and boys of Marlborough, whose recollection of their former master was still fresh and vivid. Only ten days before his death he wrote to a friend, saying how he looked forward to returning thither, and "do some good to the diocese by interesting people at home in its wants and welfare." But this was not to be: far otherwise;—he would be of those of whom his great predecessor Heber wrote

—who in Indian bower have stood,
But thought on England's good greenwood,—
And bless'd, beneath the palmy shade,
Her hazel and her hawthorn glade,—
And breathed a prayer (how oft in vain!)
To gaze upon her oaks again.

This life of the Bishop, suggestive as it is, in one respect has rather disappointed us. There is a want of proportion in its arrangement, which certainly takes away greatly from its value. When Dr. Cotton died he was fifty-three years of age, and of them only the last eight were spent in India. In this book, on the other hand, out of 576 pages, only sixty-six are given to England and the school-work there; and yet, in some aspects, that school-work was the most characteristic and remarkable part of Cotton's life. The friend of Arnold and of Dr. Tait, the tutor of Conington and of many others no less distinguished, it was a grievous loss to Rugby when he went; while, as for Marlborough, he so restored its fallen fortunes that he may be considered as its actual founder.

However, the little that is here told us of Cotton's English life is full of interest. It is written by his old friend, the Dean of Westminster, and reminiscences of Conington and Prof. Shairp give life and reality to the picture. We see him again—a Rugby master—with that calm, quiet face, which still is often lighted up with a merry twinkle of the eye or a humorous smile upon the lip. Now and then he asks some half-sarcastic question, and the boys seem puzzled as to how they are to take it, and Cotton fairly chuckles with amusement. He is always hard at work, with the threefold duties of master of the fifth form, of house-master, and private tutor. No pains are too great if only he can influence his pupils for good,—now by exciting their ambition,—now by smiling at their follies,—now by an earnest word of counsel or of warning. He discusses history with them, and reads Shakespeare with them when the work of the day is over. He prepares for them a little manual of prayers and a volume of instructions in Christianity. His favourite parting gift is Arnold's Sermons, and few boys leave without the promise of letting him hear of their future welfare. Certainly he was the most conscientious tutor that even Rugby ever saw, and he was there for fifteen years.

Of his influence at Marlborough, the Dean of Westminster says—

"The Marlborough of 1858 looked up to him as a father. The devotion to him of the school of his adoption knew no bounds; and this devotion was not merely the loyalty felt to the successful teacher and organizer: it was paid to the man himself. The attractive and fascinating side of his character, the mixture of mirthful humour with earnest and paternal kindness, the activity of his intellect, and his power of sympathizing with varied modes of thought and character, came out, under the difficulties and successes of his new sphere, as they had never done before."

Though it may be true, as we are here told, that in India he was to be "a teacher, not of boys, but of men," it may well be doubted whether the teaching of his later life could, in the nature of things, bear such fruit as was the reward of his earlier career.

We have now to speak of Cotton as bishop. In 1858, Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, had died. Two years previously, Dr. Tait had been appointed to the see of London, and with his knowledge of Cotton's ability, liberality of sentiment, and high sense of duty, it was not to be wondered at that he should use his influence to secure the vacant bishopric for his friend and fellow-labourer of the old Rugby days. The offer was telegraphed to Marlborough. Cotton at once hastened to London to consult the Dean of Westminster. "There are two qualifications," was the reply, "indispensable to a Bishop of Calcutta, which are possessed by very few, but are possessed by you:—one is the power of understanding the old religions of India; the other is the power of dealing fairly and kindly by the different Christian communities. Therefore you must take it." The advice was taken, and rightly might the Secretary of State for India say, "In appointing you, I have done the best for the interests of India, of the Church of England, and of Christianity." The new Bishop was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, where as a boy he had been used to worship, and where he had been confirmed. His last parting with Marlborough was sad, and seemed

sadder still in the retrospect to those who had been bound up so closely with him. At last all was over, so far as England was concerned, and the new life and the new duties of India lay before him.

The history of these eight years in India is told by Mrs. Cotton very fully and very carefully. She has quoted largely from her husband's journals, and from the letters written home to many of his friends. It is interesting to compare these journals with those of Heber, published some forty years before. There is scarcely perhaps the same freshness and simplicity;—nor, indeed, is it easy now to describe India so as to throw much charm of novelty around its strange cities and wonderful mountain scenery. Still, in these journals there are picturesque touches and traces of the old humour, and evidence of an anxious desire to understand the people and their needs and wishes.

He let no opportunity of doing good escape him. At one time he was busied in his regular ecclesiastical work; at another he was endeavouring to improve the condition of the European soldiers.

There was education to be provided for the children of the less wealthy English families, and he established an educational board, and founded schools for the purpose. In the University of Calcutta and the Bethune Society he took strong interest, and here he was brought into contact with some of the more thoughtful natives. But on the whole the best work of an English Bishop in India will be among those who are already Christians. Mrs. Cotton justly says that "in the common course of daily life, the Bishop's path seldom crosses that of the educated Hindoo. The gulf is great between those who are within the pale of the Church and those still outside it." Nor indeed was Bishop Cotton's mind of the order which would most impress that subtle and speculative race. He was essentially a Christian Bishop, earnest, practical, and deeply reverential; but fine distinctions and curious controversies affected him but slightly, and moved him not at all. He had a definite work to do, to impress careless men with the leading truths of Christianity, and to make nominal Christians into religious men. To him the matter of importance was the fruits of practical piety, and of far less moment was the tracing back the threads of religious speculation.

And this indeed was his weak point, not only in any dealing with the natives, but even with educated English laymen. That mild form of Evangelicism, tempered so largely with liberality, and affording such scope for the Christian virtues, might be sufficient for the Bishop, but it might by no means be sufficient for a more active and daring spirit. It might be all very well to let theological discussion die out for want of fuel, but the problems remained unsolved and the difficulties unmet. Contrast Cotton with another Rugbeian, hardly less a representative of Rugby than himself,—Arthur Clough. They were both true and good men, but the happier career of the one wants the pathetic interest that attaches to the other.

It is a peculiarity of Bishop Cotton that as each question of a doubtful nature comes before him, he will solve it liberally if he can, but with a constant sense of his own obligations to orthodoxy and to the Church; while, full of

regret, he thinks that a clergyman is wrong in reading the burial service over an unbaptized child.

He is contemptuous as regards Bishop Colenso, whom he accuses of "ignoring and vilipending the authority of our Lord and the Apostles." He approves even of the Athanasian Creed, as "an ancient protest" against the influence of oriental systems of religion and philosophy. On the other hand, what can be more wise than his counsel not to refuse baptism to a native convert, who was a polygamist? or what more liberal and sound than his views on the allowing those who are not members of the Church of England to communicate with her? This passage is worthy of the Dean of Westminster himself:—

"By all means administer the Lord's Supper to the Presbyterian, if he is willing to receive it according to our forms, and you know of no moral impediment. I am quite convinced, on historical grounds, that the Rubric ordering that it should not be administered to unconfirmed persons was only intended as an internal code of discipline in our own Church, and not designed to exclude from communion Christians of other churches. I have no time to go fully into my reasons for this opinion, which was given to me when I was a young man by one who had very great knowledge both of history and divinity. One reason only may be mentioned. William the Third and the early Hanoverian kings, and other foreign Protestants resident in England before them, had never been confirmed, but surely cannot have been excluded from the Holy Communion."

There lies, too, before us as we write an unpublished testimony to the genuine liberality of his heart, at a time when perhaps he could express it more freely than in later years seemed possible. It is from a letter (characteristic and beautiful in all respects) addressed to a Rugby pupil of his, who was the son of Unitarian parents, and who had just gone up to Cambridge:—

"Whatever differences may exist between us in our views of the Christian Revelation, we are, I trust, agreed upon two points,—that the highest work and duty of every Christian is to do his utmost to extend Christ's kingdom among men, and that he must do this in his own heart as well as amongst others, by seeking to conform himself in all things to the pattern of Jesus Christ. From the first of these will follow especially that in the stage of life on which you are now entering (as preliminary to that where, if God spare you, the business of your manhood will lie), it is your duty so to discipline your understanding and add to your knowledge by the studies of the place, that you may hereafter serve God wisely and prudently, as well as earnestly and zealously. From the second will result the necessity of avoiding all amusement and society (even such as is not openly sinful) which has a tendency to withdraw you from those holy graces which adorn the perfect model proposed for our imitation. What society and amusement is thus dangerous every one must judge for himself, because the besetting sins of every man more or less differ. But I feel no doubt that he who sets about regulating his heart and life in such a spirit, and substitutes for vanity and intellectual pride, much self-distrust and humble prayer for the Divine blessing and teaching, will arrive at the essential Truth of God, even though his belief be not clothed in the exact form and language in which I should express mine."

Very certain is it that a good man and a wise bishop was lost to us when Cotton died. Others may have been less cautious, bolder in speculation, more daring in action;—none could have performed what he believed to be his duty more faithfully, or lived more

nearly up to his own conception of the Christian standard.

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By Blanchard Jerrold. 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)

A NEW work from Mr. Jerrold's facile though not invariably logical pen is always so welcome, that we experienced disappointment on finding the present volumes made up chiefly of matter that has for some time been in the possession of readers. The first of the two volumes, 'Paris at Peace,' is a reprint, with unimportant additions, of the author's 'At Home in Paris,' a collection of sketches that appeared some years since; and the second volume, 'Paris at War,' is described by the writer as "consisting mostly of unpublished experiences and commentaries made during the war the end of which appears on the horizon at the moment of going to press." Since Mr. Jerrold is at pains to declare the sources and nature of the enlarged reproduction, it is singular that he places the declaratory announcement at the opening of the second volume, where it is likely to be overlooked, instead of at the opening of the first volume, where it could not fail to attract attention.

With respect to the first part of the composition, we have nothing to say in addition to, or in modification of, the praise which we accorded to the light and clever papers on their first appearance. All that we then said in behalf of the illustrator of life in Paris we can conscientiously repeat; but we must regret the harshness with which the author, in the later articles, assails French politicians and English writers whose real offence is that they have been more quick than their censor to learn the lessons of recent events. Journalists being much like men of other vocations, more ready to judge political systems by their apparent results than by reference to abstract principles, it is no matter for severe reproach that they were disposed to think too favourably of the Imperial régime, so long as it had the appearances of success, and seemed, in spite of many obvious faults, to afford the French a large measure of material prosperity. Whilst the majority of Frenchmen were satisfied with the Empire, it was not for English newspapers to demonstrate its defects, or refrain from using the courteous commonplaces with which foreign reporters are required by politeness to garnish their accounts of life in countries where they are well-treated visitors. But now that the collapse of the second Empire has demonstrated its unsoundness, and proved it to have been singularly weak in the very respects in which it had been thought peculiarly strong, the journalists, whom Mr. Jerrold accuses of treachery and ingratitude, would be neglectful of their first obligations to their readers if they shut their eyes to the revelations of the last eight months, and out of egotistic desire for a reputation of consistency declined to confess the errors of their previous judgments. Moreover, Mr. Jerrold is contradicted by facts when he represents that Caesar triumphant was unanimously applauded by the Englishmen who are now the accusers of Caesar fallen. The author, who has for years been "at home in Paris," is strangely ignorant of English affairs if he needs to be told that a considerable minority of his fellow-countrymen never condoned

the crimes which established the second Empire, or regarded the Emperor's success as any adequate compensation for the vices of his system. The popularity of Mr. Kinglake's 'History of the Crimean War' was largely due to the passionate frankness of its denunciation of Louis Napoleon; and there was no year of the second Empire when many of our public writers were not vexed and fretted by the obligations that forbade them to censure freely its corruption and mischievous tendencies. "Three months ago," the author assures us in one of those passages which incline us to suppose that his eulogy of the third Napoleon was penned when a speedy revival of the Empire seemed possible, "the entire English press recognized in Napoleon the Third a sovereign who deserved well of his country, and an ally in whose fidelity England might trust." In other respects Mr. Jerrold misrepresents the tone and spirit of the English press. It is a libel on journalism to suggest that those of our writers whom recent occurrences have induced to change or modify their opinions respecting Imperialism, are mere hireling scribes, bent on currying favour with the Emperor's successors, if not actually plying their pens at the direction of the political wire-pullers of the anti-imperial parties. Having been so imprudent and reckless as to prefer this groundless charge against writers whose action is perfectly compatible with honesty, Mr. Jerrold must not be surprised if it is asked how the editor of an ultra-liberal English newspaper has come to be the enthusiastic champion of Napoleon's military despotism?

Concerning the origin and character of the war, Mr. Jerrold's statements are notably inconsistent. By turns the struggle is represented as attributable to revolutionary leaders, to Louis Napoleon, to the entire French people, and to Count Bismarck. "The war," says the author, "with Prussia was, mainly, the work of the Belleville gentlemen and their admirers. A strong antidote to the poison which they poured into the social body was needed: and the war with Prussia was that antidote." The Emperor wished for peace, but the Belleville leaders had occasioned a state of things that compelled the peaceful Emperor to choose between war in Germany or revolution in Paris. Elsewhere Mr. Jerrold observes: "The war was not only ill-omened: it was a wicked, reckless unchaining of the hates, long nursed, of the two foremost military nations of the world. He who loosed the dogs, or was forced by his people to unloose them, has felt the severest bite." Admitting that France "committed the blunder of throwing down the glove," Mr. Jerrold assures us that "the real origin of this bloodiest and foulest of wars lies in the Cabinet of Bismarck, where the base and unscrupulous ambition of the Hohenzollern (a feudal lord stepped out of the Middle Ages, all blood and iron) has been nurtured and promoted, and worked out." In accordance with this view, the military leaders of Germany are said to "carry out the bloodshed, matured by the Count for the King many months before there was any idea of a Hohenzollern for the crown of Spain." Forgetful of his assertion that the war was undertaken as an antidote to revolution—an assertion by which he admits that the French Emperor declared war for a dynastic purpose—Mr. Jer-

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old remarks disdainfully, "It is now the interest of his enemies to say that the war with Prussia is a purely dynastic war; and by this to throw upon him the whole responsibility of recent disasters." In one page, where for a moment he qualifies eulogy of the fallen Emperor with a confession that even Louis Napoleon could be at fault, Mr. Jerrold allows that the Emperor's "error has caused rivers of blood to flow, has desolated great provinces, spread mourning through the pleasant land of France, and planted a sorrow in every home of the Empire that only four months since hailed him sovereign for the second time." But if the war was altogether brought about by the German Count, in whose hands Napoleon was nothing but a blind puppet, and if the French Emperor could not have prevented the war on which the unscrupulous Hohenzollern had set his heart, surely Mr. Jerrold is unjust to his protégé in attributing to his error the desolation and misery of France.

Making no mention of the means by which Louis Napoleon controlled the press, silenced the opponents of his government, and stimulated the animosities which resulted in the declaration of war against Germany, the Emperor's champion gives us a romantic picture of the stainless hero whose gravest fault is, that in a moment of ill-health he committed an error of judgment; and having enlarged on the virtues and graces of the fallen Caesar, Mr. Jerrold empties the vials of his scorn on those who have dared to pen disrespectful words about Caesar's wife, and the quality of many of the persons whom she gathered around her at the Tuilleries. In his zeal for his illustrious clients, Mr. Jerrold is lavish of his abuse of the imperial entourage, which he admits to have comprised "false servants," "traitors to their country," and "men who deserve the execration of humanity." The ladies who took care of themselves when they ought to have been in attendance upon their imperial mistress at her moment of extreme peril, are not spared by the author, who says some severe things of the French people, and intimates that Parisian society is greatly remarkable for selfishness, frivolity and falseness. But, though he is himself a plain speaker of hard words, Mr. Jerrold trembles at the irreverence and malignity of the detractors who venture to criticize the doings of the Empress. Far be it from us to question the sincerity of this new defender of the Napoleons, or to say anything that may lessen his chances of being known to posterity for justice to the weak and generosity to the fallen: but we must say that his fervour appears to us to be misdirected, and that his charity is capricious and incomplete. There are times when it is easier to be generous to the fallen than just to the victorious; for whilst it always flatters one's self-love to play the part of the magnanimous champion of the weak, it is often difficult to command the jealousies and selfish fears that are apt to occasion antagonism to the strong. To patronize the Napoleons is just now much more agreeable to the ordinary Englishman than to admire the Hohenzollerns. Moreover, Mr. Jerrold's compassion is suspiciously concentrated on the Emperor and Empress. He weeps over the plumage, and forgets the dying bird. Though millions of French people are desolate and distressed, his tears are all for the captive of Wilhelmshöhe and Eugénie.

France is under the foot of her foe, and the author of 'At Home in Paris' is only anxious that she should be raised to her feet by Napoleon the Third, restored to his throne by the will of the French people and the German Emperor. On reflection, we should feel more amiably to Mr. Jerrold, if he had shown less generosity to the Emperor and more justice to M. Victor Hugo, of whom he writes—

"It is the turn of Victor Hugo to see citizens harnessed in his carriage. But how long will his turn last? The people are not to be fed with phrases in 1870, any more than they were in 1848; and let it be observed, the phrases were of infinitely better quality in Lamartine's time than now. But my protest is against England's share in the reckless vilification of Napoleon, which is the popular food of the present hour. If he is not all that Belmonte painted him, he is certainly not the figure limned, in implacable and unreasoning hate, by Hugo. It has been related to me, and I give the story only as a bit of gossip which I find in my journal, but whence derived I cannot remember, that when Louis Napoleon first advanced to power Victor Hugo sought an interview with him. The calm and penetrating mind of Napoleon saw in Hugo the politician merely a 'tapageur,' and left him aside; hence, the note goes, the poet's hate, Napoléon le Petit, and the rest of it. In the hands of some correspondents this note would make an article. I remember that when I heard it I was very much impressed by the *vraisemblance* of the surroundings. But far be it from me to say that Hugo's Republicanism has disappointed vanity for its mainspring, albeit he was a peer under Louis Philippe, and that he has been the chief sinner against right and reason by his unflagging political violence."

In this fashion Mr. Jerrold calumniates M. Victor Hugo, whilst declaring himself horrified at the recklessness with which English journalists traduce Louis Napoleon. Our chivalric author perhaps thinks vilification of an ex-Emperor a much more heinous offence than vilification of a novelist who "was a peer under Louis Philippe."

The Gorgias of Plato. With Notes, Introduction, and Appendix. By W. H. Thompson, D.D. (Bibliotheca Classica.) (Whittaker & Co.)

DR. THOMPSON's fame as an exponent of Plato stands too high to be enhanced by any praise of ours. During his tenure of the Greek professorship at Cambridge all students who had any pretensions to scholarship crowded to his lecture-room. It was said indeed that his prelections were too erudite to bear immediate fruit in the Classical tripos, which was even then a hindrance to learning rather than an encouragement of it; but all felt that they gained from his teaching an insight into true scholarship, which indirectly aided them in the examination-room, and which had a direct effect in sharpening their critical faculties, and in intensifying their appreciation of one of the greatest writers of antiquity. Dr. Thompson's hearers never tired of admiring the depth of his learning, the subtlety of his criticisms, and the neatness of his epigrammatic and often sarcastic sentences. Such being the estimation in which the learning and ability of Dr. Thompson were held, it was matter of frequent and deep regret that, with the exception of some very valuable notes to Prof. Archer Butler's rather superficial lectures on ancient philosophy, nothing existed in print to attest the profundity of his scholarship. In 1868, however, not long

after his appointment to the Mastership of Trinity, Dr. Thompson gave to the world his long-expected edition of the *Phædrus*, which appears to us as perfect as anything of the sort can be. He has now brought out an edition of the *Gorgias*, similar in design to that of the *Phædrus*, and of equal merit.

The Introduction contains, in very small compass, an excellent statement of the author's view of the object of the dialogue. This Dr. Thompson conceives to be, not the Art of Rhetoric, nor Justice and Injustice, still less the contemplation of the δημορφίας; but "the discussion of the ethical principles which conduct to political well-being." That this is one of Plato's objects, perhaps the most important of them, we think that the editor has clearly proved. But are we always right in speaking of Plato's dialogues having one definite aim or object? Does he not, in some cases, construct his dialogue as a preacher often constructs his sermons; that is to say, combining in one discourse thoughts upon a number of topics, connected indeed, but not necessarily subordinated the one to the other, which chance at the time to occupy his mind? If, as Dr. Thompson argues, the *Gorgias* was written soon after the return of Plato to Athens in 395 B.C., his mind would naturally be filled with gloomy recollections of his departure thence four years before and of the death of his beloved master, and with equally gloomy forebodings of the future of his native city. These leading ideas naturally suggest the various questions which are formally discussed in the course of the dialogue:—Is it better to do wrong or to suffer wrong? What are the relations of the just man to the State? Is rhetoric a true art, or only a counterfeit, bad in the schools, worse in the senate, and worst of all in the court of law? The ancient practice of giving a second title to each dialogue, indicating its supposed subject by a single word, seems to have suggested to modern commentators the notion that in each treatise is to be found some one dogma illustrated by a number of minor topics. The variety of opinion in regard to the main subject in some cases ought, we think, to have shown that unification of this sort was impossible. It will, of course, be found in many dialogues that one topic is more important than the rest. This we do not deny; but we protest against the assumption that each dialogue has necessarily one and only one object, hidden perhaps from the mental eye of some of the interlocutors, but kept always clearly in view by Socrates. We hold, on the contrary, that some dialogues have no more unity than a conversation in which one topic leads to another, so that the propositions discussed are connected with one another by a natural association of ideas, but are not necessarily dependent upon one another; and are not necessarily arranged to lead to a climax. But it must not be supposed from these remarks that the present editor takes a one-sided view of the *Gorgias*: he does justice to the several topics raised in the dialogue, although in our opinion he strains too much after a strict dramatic unity.

Perhaps the most valuable part of Dr. Thompson's Introduction is the comparison between the *Gorgias* and the *Republic*, important, not only because it gives a clue to the dates of the composition of both, but also because it throws light upon the development of the Platonic system of ethics. The results

arrived at are summed up in the following sentences:

"We have it on his word, or the word at least of the author of the seventh epistle, that the two most important practical convictions of his life,—the hopelessness of any attempt to amend the existing laws and practice of the Greek communities by any of the ordinary and constitutional means, and the necessity, and under given circumstances the feasibility, of an entire reconstruction of the political fabric on principles of pure reason and philosophy—that these two convictions date from the death of Socrates, and were the result of conclusions deliberately drawn from that and his former experiences in Athens. Of the first of these convictions, as it seems to me, the *Gorgias* is the public vindication: of the latter, the Republic."

The remarks upon the probable date of composition of the *Gorgias* and upon the characters of the *dramatis personæ* are also of great interest. We extract the character of Callicles:

"Now of this 'democratic man,' allowing for the personal traits necessary for dramatic effect, the Callicles of the *Gorgias* may be considered a fair specimen. He is a free and enlightened citizen of the freest state in the world; one to whom his lusts are law, keen of wit and ready of speech, without prejudice and without principle, to whom virtue and its semblance are alike contemptible: he is one who 'calls shame silliness, and temperance cowardice, and moderation and frugal living the attributes of hinds and mechanics'; one who yields himself in turn to the instincts of his intellectual and his physical nature; whose life is spent in gratifying the desire that for the time is uppermost; giving one day to wine and music, another to idle pastime, a third, it may be, to literature and philosophy. Frequently, too, he engages in politics, and rises on his feet in the assembly, speaking and acting with equal recklessness: *Kai otris tis tais otris onte anakyn epeitotis autou tis bisi, all' ihebri te oti kai illeutheros kai makarous kai ton bion toto, chrysai autw dia pantos.*"

The Appendix contains a collection of the extant fragments of *Gorgias* "slightly more complete than those of previous editors." Here we may remark that Dr. Thompson might have justified his belief that *Gorgias* was the author of a *téchne*, or formal treatise on Rhetoric by appealing to Diog. Laert. VIII. ii. 58:—*Φυσι δέ Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίοις, ὅτι (Εμπεδοκλῆς) καὶ ιατρὸς ἦν καὶ ρήτωρ ἀριστός. Πορύταν γοῦν τὸν Δεοντίνον αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι μαθητήν, ἄνδρα ἴπερεχόντα ἐν ρήτορικῇ καὶ τέχνῃ ἀπολελοπότα: καὶ ὅτι τὸν διάβολον τοῦτον εἶναι τοῖς Πηγελόπης μηνηστήρους καὶ γὰρ ἔκεινος Μελανθὼ μὲν καὶ Πολυνόμων καὶ τὰς ἄλλας θεραπαινίας ἔχειν, πάσας δὲ μᾶλλον ἡ αὐτὴν τὴν δεσποιναν δίνασθαι γῆμαι.*

Dr. Thompson has not found it necessary to make many alterations in the text: he has made none without very sufficient reason. The most important changes which he has introduced appear to be the following: 448 B. *τί* for *τίνα*,—454 D. *ἄρα* for *γάρ αὖ*,—481 A. *ἀναλίσκη* for *ἀναλίσκηται*,—486 E. *τρί' ἄττα* for *τρία ἄρα*,—512 A. *ἐνήργειαν* for *ἐνήργειεν*. All these emendations appear to us absolutely certain. We cannot doubt that they will be accepted by all future editors of Plato.

At p. 450 B.—(*ἐκάστη αὐτῶν περὶ λόγους ἐστὶν τούτους, οἵ τυγχάνουσιν ὅτες περὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα οὐ ἐκάστη ἔστιν ή τέχνη*)—we venture to sug-

gest a slight change in the punctuation, the interposition of a comma before *τούτους* instead of after it, both sense and grammar gaining by the separation of *λόγους* from the demonstrative. We wonder that this alteration, which is an old one—if we are not mistaken, it is Mr. Shilleto's—has not as yet been generally accepted.

The Commentary, which is written in English, is concise, lucid, and erudite. We have never seen so much matter packed into so small a space. The reader who desires fully to appreciate its merits should read it side by side with Stallbaum's Latin notes. It would be difficult to overrate the literary merits of Dr. Thompson's terse and often witty comments, which are the best possible proof that annotations upon a classical author need not be either dull or pedantic. The occasional translations of phrases and sentences are exceedingly happy. The following specimen will be sufficient to show how cleverly the translator contrives to reconcile the opposing claims of accurate scholarship and correct English:—

484. *iār δέ γε.]*—"Ay, but if there come a thoroughly strong-minded man, he, methinks, will shake off from him and tear asunder, and escape from these trammels; he will tread under foot our prescriptions, our witcheries and spells, in a word, every ordinance that is at variance with nature; until, rising in open rebellion, he, the sometime slave, appears in a new character as our master; and herein does Nature's justice shine forth in full lustre?"

We must refer the reader to the original for examples of the unerring tact which enables Dr. Thompson to dispose once and for ever, not only of the difficulties of the author, but also of the maze of learning with which previous commentators have in some cases obscured the text. We congratulate all lovers of Plato upon this valuable addition to Platonic literature.

Travels in the Air. By James Glaisher, C. M. Flammarion, W. De Fonvielle, and Gaston Tissandier. Edited by Jas. Glaisher. With Illustrations. (Bentley.)

DURING the recent investment of Paris there was, to our mind, something exceedingly sad in the sight of a balloon-letter. What a tale it unfolded of the miserable straits to which a city of two millions of inhabitants was reduced, when this was the only means left to them of communicating with the outer world! The sadness was increased by the consideration that while so many balloons left that unhappy, beleaguered, starving city, bearing letters and despatches to the rest of France and the world generally, no balloons ever went back to bring answers to their anxious inquiries. The carrier pigeons, uncertain messengers—especially at this season of the year,—were all that could be depended on for that service.

M. De Fonvielle, one of the contributors to the present volume, who left England the other day, went back to France with the declared intention of re-entering Paris *par ballon monté*,—a project which he conceived practicable. We question very much whether he would have succeeded, and are therefore not sorry that, in consequence of the armistice, there is no absolute necessity for his making the attempt. However true the maxim that "necessity is the mother of invention," we had rather not have it pushed à outrance just now, although science would have probably been a gainer,

—especially when so competent an authority as Mr. Glaisher informs us "that the balloon should be received only as the first principle of some aerial instrument which remains to be suggested." But, after all, something beneficial to the human race may arise out of the investment of Paris by the Germans—even in the matter of ballooning. War is a great instrument of civilization, however ashamed and reluctant we may be to own it. And who shall say that ideas have not been at work during the recent strain upon the scientific intellect of France, which may in course of years give us as complete a mastery of the air as we already possess of the land and the water?

The work before us deals more with the history of ballooning in the past than in idle speculations as to the future.

From the time of Dædalus and Icarus to that of Bishop Wilkins, there was an idea prevalent that it was possible for man to fly like a bird—however ridiculed by Shakspeare,—

Why, what a peevish fool was that of Crete,
That taught his son the office of a fowl;
And yet for all his wings the fool was drowned!
and later on by Dr. Johnson in his 'Rasselas.'

Every attempt made in mere flying proved utterly abortive. But was the human intellect to stop here? By no means! The improved knowledge of chemistry, and especially of the nature and property of gases, led ardent minds to a consideration of the possibility of mounting into upper air by a machinery totally different from those of birds' wings. This machinery was perfected—as great inventions usually are—almost at one stroke, by the Brothers Montgolfier, in the year 1783. On the 5th of June in that year, at Annonay, where Joseph Montgolfier and his brother carried on the business of paper-makers, the first balloon was launched by them, and rose aloft into air amid the cheers of admiring spectators. This balloon was filled with heated air; for Montgolfier knew nothing of hydrogen gas, although it was demonstrated in 1767, by Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, that a vessel filled with hydrogen gas would naturally rise into the air.

The next experiment was that made by M. Charles at Paris, on the 27th of August, 1783, who inflated a balloon, the *Globe*, with hydrogen gas, which rose from the Champ de Mars, to the delight of a vast multitude of persons, among whom were the chief scientific men of the day. But the first human beings that mounted into air in a balloon were M. Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes. This was on the 21st of October of the same year, 1783. This balloon was inflated on the Montgolfier principle. On the 15th of December in the same year an ascent was made by MM. Charles and Robert, in a balloon filled with hydrogen gas, from the gardens of the Tuilleries, in the presence of 600,000 spectators. The aerial voyagers descended in safety at a distance of nine leagues from Paris, after a pleasant trip of two hours.

The news of these successful attempts to mount into the upper air filled the civilized world with speculations as to the great future that had begun to dawn on the human race. It was a time seething with ideas and desires for improvement in science, no less than in religion and politics—the time big with the great French Revolution. From the new inven-

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tion the greatest marvels were expected, and the imagination of most persons ran riot on the subject. Montgolfier himself simply stated the probable uses to which it might be put as follows :—

" Large balloons might be employed for victualling a besieged town, for raising wrecked vessels, perhaps even for voyages, and certainly in particular cases for observations of different kinds: for reconnoitring the position of an army or the course of vessels at twenty-five or even thirty leagues distant," &c.

The illustrious Franklin believed that great meteorological discoveries might be anticipated from the new invention; and

" whilst passing through Paris he spoke to several members of the Academy of Sciences on the scientific future in store for aérostation. This future was then supposed to be near at hand; but even now, in the seventieth year of this century, who can say that we have realized it?"

In 1784, the year following that of the first ascent, there were as many as fifty-two balloon expeditions made, including those of Guyton de Morveau at Dijon, of Montgolfier himself at Lyons, of the Duc de Chartres (Philippe Egalité) at St. Cloud, and Prince Charles de Lignes at Lyons. The first balloon ascent in this country was made by Signor Vicenzo Lunardi, accompanied by a cat, a dog, and a pigeon. He rose from the Artillery Ground in Finsbury, and descended at Standon, near Ware, on the 15th of September, 1784. In all, from the time of the discovery to the date of the volume before us, it is calculated that as many as 3,500 balloon ascents have been made in Europe and America, and only fifteen deaths are recorded; so that ballooning is not upon the whole so hazardous a thing as most people would suppose.

The vast majority of these ascents have been made for mere amusement—for the sake, in fact, of realizing a new sensation. And the sensation of rising rapidly into the air, according to the testimony of those who have experienced it, is in every way an agreeable one. When things go right you feel absolutely no fear, but rejoice in the idea of the mastery you have obtained over your fellow men from being able to look down upon them and see their stupendous buildings, of which they are so proud, gradually diminishing to mere specks, as you yourself soar. The descent, however, is often perilous, and numerous have been the accidents, if not fatal to life, at all events hurtful to limbs, in the attempt to reach *terra firma*. The first fatal accident that occurred was on the 15th of June 1785, when M. Pilâtre de Rozier and M. Romain ascended in a Montgolfier balloon from Boulogne with the intention of crossing the Channel. They were about 1,000 feet from the earth when the balloon burst, and both were precipitated to the earth, and died immediately.

Although something was done in the earlier ascents to obtain some scientific results from ballooning, no serious steps in that direction were made until 1803, when Messrs. Robertson and Lhoëst, at the expense of the Russian Government, ascended from Hamburg, and after remaining five hours and a half in the air, came down near Hanover, a distance of seventy-five miles from their starting-point. Several experiments were made during this ascent; and in the following year an ascent was made by Mr. Robertson, accompanied by Herr Sacharoff, a distinguished chemist and

physicist, with a view to confirm the experiments previously made. In 1804, at the instance of M. Lavoisier, Messrs. Biot and Gay-Lussac were provided with the means of making an ascent for purely scientific inquiries; and the same year M. Gay-Lussac ascended alone to a height of 23,000 feet, the greatest height up to that time attained. There were no great results, however, obtained from any of those ascents.

From that time nothing further was done in the way of scientific ballooning until 1843, when the British Association appointed a committee, and voted a sum of money for experiments by means of captive balloons. Several committees were subsequently appointed and much money spent, but no good results were obtained. " This want of success," says Mr. Glaisher, " ought neither to discourage nor astonish us. Captive ascents, though easy enough when directed by experienced aéronauts with proper appliances, present inextricable difficulties to novices unaccustomed to the disappointments of aerial navigation."

Mr. Glaisher is himself the most successful of scientific aéronauts. He is modest in speaking of what he has himself achieved, but the results of his observations are embodied in his published reports, which his coadjutors in the present volume speak of with the highest respect. Of all his experiences, he tells us that the view of London by night was what pleased him most :—

" I have seen London by night," he says. " I have crossed it during the day at the height of four miles. I have often admired the splendour of sky scenery, but never have I seen anything which surpassed this spectacle."

The roar of the town is, he says, at most elevations, " a deep, rich, continuous sound"; but " at four miles above London all was hushed: no sound reached our ears." The highest point attained by any balloon traveller was that reached by Mr. Glaisher, namely, seven miles, in an ascent made from Wolverhampton on the 2nd of September, 1862. At this height Mr. Glaisher became insensible, and his companion, Mr. Coxwell, very nearly so.

Of the several contributors to this volume M. De Fonvielle is the most hopeful as to the future of ballooning. " The guidance of balloons," he considers, " has nothing absolutely impossible about it. In our ascent which terminated in the Clichy Cemetery, when our car was floating in an atmosphere which was perfectly calm, we should probably have made some way by means of paddles." He has faith in the use that may be made of the natural currents of air which flow at various heights in the atmosphere, and into which it is possible to rise or sink by a proper adjustment of ballast. Some of his own experiments in that way have been since confirmed in an ascent made by MM. Durouf and Bertaux at Monaco.

The Schools for the People, containing the History, Development, and Present Working of each Description of English School for the Industrial and Poorer Classes. By G. C. T. Bartley. (Bell & Daldy.)

MEMBERS of school boards can hardly be qualified for the efficient performance of the task they have undertaken, without some knowledge of the various attempts that have been made to solve the problem of popular educa-

tion, the methods that have been adopted, and the success that has attended them. Education is a practical matter, to be tested by experiment though guided by theory. As the boards comprise representatives of different parties and persuasions, it is desirable that every member should know what results have been achieved by the various religious communities, that he may give due weight to the suggestions and claims put forward in their name, and that a spirit of mutual respect and conciliation may prevail, to the exclusion of jealous suspicion and narrow-minded sectarianism. If the board is thus liberal and reasonable, the masters and mistresses they appoint will naturally be of the same temper, and all difficulties connected with religious scruples will be easily overcome, if not altogether prevented.

Those who have not time or opportunity to study in detail the official reports of the Committee of Council and the various societies and departments in connexion with which schools for the people have been established, may find, in the volume before us, all the main facts ready to their hand, and arranged conveniently for reference. It is not a small book, and indeed could hardly be so if justice was to be done to so extensive a subject. It contains detailed accounts, with statistics, of more than forty different classes of schools, besides training colleges—their origin and history, the purposes they were intended to serve, their distinctive character and present condition, with an indication of the causes which have led to their success or failure—in short, all that those ought to know who aspire to take part in the supervision of popular education. The author, having been for eleven years connected with the Science and Art Department, has enjoyed special facilities for obtaining access to the best sources of information, and he has evidently made diligent use of his opportunities. He describes the elementary schools in connexion with the Committee of Council and the Science and Art Department,—those under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, the Secretary for the Home Department, and the Poor Law Board,—those under the inspection of the Commissioners of Lunacy,—and those not aided by public grants; together with training colleges and schools, and a few educational arrangements and institutions of special interest. He makes no pretension to originality of views, confining himself, for the most part, to the humble but useful task of collecting and stating facts, which he claims to have done with accuracy, and leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. In general, his statements will be found at once complete and correct, especially in the case of schools connected with the Committee of Council or other Government departments. This can hardly be said, however, of some others. Thus, with regard to schools for idiots and imbeciles, he says, " Earlswood is, unfortunately, the only place in this country which at present affords a special systematic course of training and improvement on a large scale,"—which is scarcely reconcilable with his reference in the preceding paragraph to several other similar institutions in England and Scotland, and is at variance with the fact that at Essex Hall, Colchester, the Eastern Counties Asylum, a large and flourishing institution, which has been in operation for twelve years, nearly a hundred inmates receive kind attention and

systematic training of a suitable character. Again, as to Earlswood, the author remarks, "This asylum was opened in the year 1847," which is not correct. The real facts are these: In 1847 a society was formed, chiefly through the agency of the late Dr. Reed, and an asylum for idiots opened at Park House, Highgate, in the following year. Early in 1850 the institution was transferred from Highgate to Essex Hall, and it was not till July, 1855, that Earlswood was opened by the late Prince Consort, nor were all the pupils removed from Essex Hall till October, 1858; shortly after which Essex Hall became the seat of a new institution.

The author's account of schools in connexion with Mechanics' Institutions is disappointing, being devoted rather to the institutions than the schools. Materials for a more satisfactory account might have been derived from the Reports of the Schools Inquiry Commission. On the whole, however, it is due to the author to testify that his book exhibits useful work, well performed. It contains twelve wood engravings, and also an ample index, which is no slight advantage in so large a volume of this nature.

The Devil: his Origin, Greatness and Decadence. From the French of the Rev. A. Reville, D.D. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS little book, startling as is its title, merely consists of an article published by Dr. Reville in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1870. It is a slight sketch of the belief in a god of evil, from the earliest times till the present. As such, it deals with witches, sorcerers and the like, their cruel executions through ignorance and fanaticism, till a more enlightened faith and the advance of science put a stop to such superstitions. The author finds that many of the essential features belonging to the devil connect him with the sombre elements of all the religions which preceded Christianity. Hence he speaks of the Persian dualism, of Semitic polytheism, of the purer beliefs of the Jews, the opinions of the early Fathers relative to redemption from Satan's power, the mediæval superstitions and the later monstrosities which disgraced the history of mankind down to a recent period.

Dr. Reville does not believe in the devil's existence; his essay tending to show the supposed irrationality and superstition of the faith which attributes to him a real personality. Many will not agree with him, considering an adherence to his personality and malignant power almost as important as belief in the existence of God. Indeed, it is sometimes contended that the same Biblical arguments which attest the personal existence of the Supreme equally attest that of the antagonist being. Well do we recollect a zealous female of the Puritan type interrogating one of the greatest Hebrew scholars in Germany, whose soundness she suspected; her first question being, "Dr. H., do you believe in the devil?" The simple-hearted but astonished Professor shocked her greatly by mildly replying he did not entertain that opinion. Nor is this an extreme case. A large class of Christians attach very great importance to the belief, because they look upon it as scriptural.

Numerous readers will turn to the book to

see how its author deals with the Biblical account of Satan or the devil. The little he says upon it is not satisfactory in all respects, though he explains the parts of the Old Testament relating to Satan more fully than those of the New Testament which concern the devil. According to Reville, Our Lord availed himself of the popular belief on this head "as a form or image, to which he attributed no positive reality." His teaching, however, did not combat the belief, though its tendency is to do without it. The Rotterdam pastor supposes that Christ did not share the popular faith in Satan, but did not directly oppose it. Thus he says no more than De Wette did in his 'Dogmatik,' and that scarcely so well. It is not our province to inquire whether this opinion be correct. Those who would examine the subject must not rely on the Authorized Version, because its renderings are not uniform, even of the same Greek phrase or word. If this be so, the temptation to alter the words of the Lord's Prayer in English, "but deliver us from evil," will not be resisted by such as think they may safely render, "deliver us from the evil one."

Is there a good reason for changing the petition in question, and so strengthening the opinion that Christ himself shared the common belief of his time in the personal existence of the devil? Authority there is unquestionably; among the Fathers, St. Chrysostom and St. Theophylact; of the moderns, Erasmus, Beza, Kinnel, Fritzsche, Olshausen, Meyer, Hofmann. The modern Dutch version (1868) agrees. But there are able critics on the other side: St. Augustine among the Fathers; Luther, Tholuck, Ewald, De Wette, Lange, take the adjective in a neuter sense, "from evil." To this may be added the most ancient versions, such as the old Latin, the Vulgate, the Curetonian Syriac, the Peshito, &c., which coincide with the English version. In like manner, the Gothic of Ulphila, two Anglo-Saxon translations—the former written about A.D. 800, the latter, 1180—have "of evil" and "of all evil" respectively; while another of 1250 reads, "fraeling thing." Wycliffe translates "from evil"; but this is natural, since he rendered from the Vulgate. Tyndale's Testament, Matthew's translation, that of Geneva, the Great Bible and the Bishops' Bible are identical on this point with the Authorized Version. Thus the weight of authority derived from versions favours the familiar phrase, "from evil"; while the critics on that side are superior to those on the other. No masterly scholar of modern times thoroughly versed in New Testament Greek, except Fritzsche, adopts the masculine; and his bias was an undue transference of the characteristics of Classical to Hellenistic Greek.

Had the phrase before us belonged to Classical Greek, the masculine sense would be the obvious one; but New Testament Greek causes hesitation in the matter. It should always be remembered that Christ usually spoke in Aramaic, the current dialect of the Palestinian Jews in his time; so that it is precarious to build opinions on Greek words representing those of another tongue, which may be literal, paraphrastic, or loose, according to the evangelist's method. Undersuch circumstances, cautious scholars will probably refrain from meddling with the language of our version, hallowed as it is by most sacred associations. If the translation "from the evil one" be doubtful, and

something more, why should it be adopted? The venerable English of the prayer need not be disturbed; neither will it be so by careful hands; for it can never be shown that it is an incorrect rendering of the Greek. But innovators, who thrust the devil into the Lord's Prayer, are not without a warrant for their proceeding. Cautious readers will probably think it safest not to disturb the existing English because the grounds for it are insufficient. Meddling criticism is sometimes offensive to pious feeling: we fear it might be so here.

Other places in the New Testament must be carefully examined to see whether Jesus Christ himself believed in the existence of the devil, such as Matthew v. 37, where a different preposition is used before *τοῦ πονηροῦ* (*ἐκ* not *ἀπό*); English, "cometh of evil." In John xvii. 15, he prays "that thou shouldest keep them from the evil" (*ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ*). The Greek in these passages is ambiguous, and therefore diversity of opinion exists as to the masculine or neuter gender of the adjective. But in Matthew xiii. 19, 38, where Our Lord speaks, *the wicked one* (*ὁ πονηρὸς*) is mentioned. His language in other places about Satan apparently favours the personal existence of an evil being: "If Satan cast out Satan"; "Satan cometh immediately and taketh away the word," &c.; "I saw Satan like lightning fall from heaven." He is also "the prince of this world."

There is little doubt that St. Paul believed in the devil, as we see from various parts of his writings. The First Epistle of John repeatedly mentions "the evil one."

If the short notices of the treatise respecting Our Lord's belief in the devil be somewhat indefinite and doubtful, the translator's introductory remarks are perfunctory, and incorrect in most particulars. His prefatory notes are one-sided; he ought to have made himself better acquainted with the Scriptures before he wrote them. The translation itself reads well, and is generally good. A few mistakes which we have noticed may be rectified in another edition.

The little volume is suggestive and interesting because it is mainly historical. The matter indeed is thin and the treatment of the subject superficial and rationalistic; but it will stimulate thought, and lead some, perhaps, to the perusal of Roskoff's copious volumes.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

St. Michael's Priory. By Mary Mudie. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

New Groves. By Annie Thomas. (Tucker.)

Revenge. By Gertrude Fenton. (Arnold.)

Checkmate. By J. S. Le Fanu. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Véra. By the Author of the 'Hôtel du Petit St.-Jean.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Is 'St. Michael's Priory' a first attempt? We do not remember to have seen Miss Mudie's name before on the title-page of a novel, and as on the title-page of this one she is not called "author of" anything else, we are inclined to think that she now, for the first time, challenges the critics. However, as far as our opinion goes, the sharper weapons of criticism are out of place with regard to her present story. It is very nicely told, and, without displaying any great power, still does credit to its author. The heroine is the narrator; and the fault, which

is so making about self, the carefree rather than these be, like there the r. love, in kind not a part of and might Beside more found draw usual but some would this geni in the too s. At the more grand it al usual ably have bari lady mat chapt and form. N ordin rem if on stat love This caus orig nam won tho on used forw sub wor is o infl vice Rec soci hen thr kno and usin abs a f wh ex

is so common to autobiographical novels, of making the person who relates know as much about the other characters as the author himself, to the destruction of *vraisemblance*, is carefully avoided. Once or twice the heroine rather surprises us by telling other people of things done by them before her birth: but these may be, and we think are meant to be, lucky "shots" on her part. Of course there are two lovers, and the lady takes the right one after the usual course of true love. But we think the author was hasty in killing off the young lady's father. He is not a very nice man, and has once played the part of a scoundrel; but he has made reparation and his crime has been condoned, and he might as well have been allowed to live. Besides, if it was necessary to kill him, some more probable form of death might have been found for him than to be the only man drowned out of a life-boat's crew. It is not usual for anybody to be drowned in a life-boat, but if one man was, it would be probably by some accident to the boat, and then the rest would be drowned too. As to the crime which this unlucky person has committed, it is ingeniously suggested first, and then disclosed in the story: but perhaps we guess it rather too soon.

At the risk of appearing to be of those whom the Romans called "putidi," we must once more take up our parable against slip-shod grammar. "Did not seem to be me," "I saw it all without scarcely seeing it," "so like it usually was," are blemishes in a very respectably-written book which a little care would have avoided. "Chaperone," too, is a barbarism which is very common at present. Will lady-authors, and gentlemen too, for that matter, let us tell them once for all, that *chaperon* is merely the French for "a hood," and as such naturally has not a feminine form in *e*.

Now and then Miss Mudie rises above the ordinary level; for instance, the following remark, with which we will close our notice, if original, deserves praise as containing a neat statement of a familiar truth:—"Some people love each other, but not each other's society." This would look well in French,—so well as to cause the doubt expressed above as to its originality.

"New Grooves" is a story with a purpose, namely, the advocacy of the cause of "medical women." Now this, we think, is just one of those causes in which many of the arguments on both sides are of a kind which cannot be used without some indelicacy, unless in the form of serious discussion, and therefore the subject is hardly one on which to found a work of fiction. The present story moreover is of too slight a character to exercise any real influence on the controversy, or to do any service of the kind that, for example, some of Mr. Reed's novels have done towards rectifying social abuses. When we are told that the heroine nearly died in her first confinement through her dislike to male attendance, we know that after all the whole tale is fictitious, and adds no weight to the argument often used of the possibility of such a thing happening. It is a strong enough argument in the abstract, and gains nothing by being put into a fictitious concrete form. With this allowance, which, however, is a large one, and with the exception of one or two little slips, such as "to

know that 'we' are you and *me*," "I think I ought to"—which we suppose are almost inseparable from feminine writing, except of the highest class, and that, we suspect, is more accurate than the writing of the other sex—this is a pleasant little story. Ethel, the girl who hates to be "indefinite," and wants to emulate Miss Garrett, is cleverly sketched, and so is her weak-minded mother, who represents what may be called the passive spirit of conventionality; while she is more severely tried by its active spirit which appears in an honest form in her husband, and a malicious one in his pretty cousin, the "villain" of the story, but, like most villains in novels, so shallow a one that we wonder at any sensible man being for a moment deluded by her. The other characters play their parts satisfactorily enough.

Miss Fenton is quite capable of the wildest flights of imagination, and as long as she confines herself to large, pale, golden-haired women with diabolical passions, high-souled yet ferocious smugglers, professional breakers of the seventh commandment in high life, bigamy, murder, kidnapping, and the other necessary ingredients which ladies' novels require, we do not complain. But we must enter a gentle protest against her invading the realms of fact. She imagines, for instance, that good Queen Bess put Roman Catholics to death for purely religious offences, that magistrates of the present day throw people into prison because they do not go to church, that the Bible Society sends the Scriptures to the heathen printed in the English tongue, that the elder daughter succeeds to real property to the exclusion of the younger, and (apparently) that baronetries may be devised by will. There is no harm in an author having her little fling at all things and people she dislikes, but these trifling inaccuracies, harmless enough to people of ordinary education, must produce a strange impression on that large class of readers whose minds are an empty receptacle for such instruction as a cheap press affords. For the rest, this novel is like a thousand of its fellows; it has just enough literary power to render it tolerable reading; and as it is crammed to repletion with startling incidents, it would be perhaps too exacting to require either purpose or probability.

The lovers of sensation will find a rich banquet in Mr. Le Fanu's volumes; but we cannot recommend the perusal of them to any that do not wish to be haunted afterwards by a very nightmare of fantastic crime. Two murders and several attempts at cold-blooded treachery of the same sort, a calculating villainy which prompts the evil genius of the piece to ruin the head of an unhappy family in order to win the hand of a pure-minded girl, and a chamber of horrors in Paris, which, we should have thought, could only have suggested itself to a morbid imagination "o'er-informing" a dyspeptic body, contribute to a result which must more than satisfy the most exacting appetite for the appalling. Mr. Longcluse, as the murderer is called, having undergone certain surgical processes which render his identification impossible, returns to England, which he left a penniless outcast, to employ the wealth which he has acquired during the long period of his absence in completing the ruin of an old family, of which he is an illegitimate scion, and one of whose

lawful members he has basely murdered, with a view to marrying the daughter of the house, and ultimately installing himself, as her husband, in the possession of the family estates. Many lives and many difficulties intervene, but Longcluse is not a character to spare the one or be deterred by the other. With a combination of audacity and cunning, aided by a run of luck and impunity which falls little short of the miraculous, he succeeds in silencing one opponent, bribing another, murdering a third, and hoodwinking a fourth, till, when the slow but inevitable retribution of his villainy is imminent, and he escapes by suicide from the consequences of his guilt, he has all but accomplished his felonious purpose and reduced Richard and Alice Arden to abject subjection to his will. We presume that the author will be gratified to learn that in our humble opinion he has discharged his self-imposed and loathsome task with considerable ability and skill: that though the incidents he relates are a considerable strain on our credulity, we believe they are not absolutely impossible: that though forgery is a sordid crime to impute to a gentleman, his selection of a baronet for the *métier* shows much knowledge of the vulgar taste; and that unfortunately the records of our criminal courts prove that the great qualities of Palmer, Pritchard, and Rush may possibly co-exist in the same individual. Whether his conscience and his self-respect will enable him to look back with complacency on the highly-seasoned garbage he has submitted to an omnivorous public, is perhaps another question.

Few readers we should fancy at the present day will object to finding their memories carried back to a time which seems already distant, when the manhood, if not the policy, of England stood out in fairer colours than it can boast at present. On the morning of the day of Inkermann, in the rear of the famous sandbag battery, Colonel St. John lay wounded, and at the mercy of some Russian stragglers. As he fired his pistol, his last chance of self-defence, a young Russian officer interposing between his "children" and their victim, received the ball thus innocently fired. The return of Cathcart and his men saved St. John in his extremity; but Count Zofoff, after entrusting his last message and a few personal reliques to his slayer, died a victim to his generous interposition. Such is the first incident in the short but interesting tale of "Véra," the thread of which is taken up again in Rome, where the Colonel, having now completed his slow recovery from his wounds and the brain fever which succeeded them, falls in love with a charming Russian Princess, whose name gives the title to the story. It is not our purpose to trace the attachment through its course, or to explain in what way the ill-fated Zofoff and his message bear upon the success of St. John's suit: suffice it to say, that an entire forgetfulness of names is one of the consequences of the long prostration of the wounded soldier's mind, and that poor Alexis and his family connexions flash suddenly upon him at a period and under circumstances which make them of the utmost importance. There is a great deal of good description of Russian and continental life, clear delineation of two gentle and yet decided characters, and a sufficiently exciting and happily-concluded love-tale in store for those who care to learn the fortunes of the amiable Princess Véra.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Dogs and their Doings. By the Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A. (Partridge & Co.)

FROM books and newspapers, and once in a while from private sources, the Rector of Nunbarnholme has collected some characteristic anecdotes about dogs, and published them in a volume that will delight dog-loving children. The literary merit of the publication is infinitesimal; and the engravings of Sir Edwin Landseer's 'High Life,' 'Low Life,' and 'Be it ever so humble, there's no Place like Home,' are most inadequate performances; but some of Mr. Harrison Weir's drawings exhibit his usual vigour and clearness.

Handbook of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridge-shire. With Maps and Plans. (Murray.)

EAST Anglia has never been treated at once so largely and so well as in this portable volume. Ample room is given to the history, antiquities and geology of this interesting district. Plans of tours are laid out for travellers who do not care to strike one out for themselves. In whatever direction they go, the 'Handbook' not only keeps them from going wrong, but does not allow them to pass any beauty unheeded, nor to pass through a place, however humble, without letting them know its celebrities, peculiarities, and eventful incidents generally. Testing the volume by our own knowledge of many of the localities named and described, we have found nothing of importance wanting, and no statement incorrect. We may differ from the compilers on one or two points of opinion, and we hope wayfarers, with this volume in hand, may do the same, for all such differences only brighten the way, and they tend to impress the scenes longer on the memory. These Handbooks ought to lead and accompany myriads of travellers and excursionists through the shires of England. There is still an obstacle to this consummation. One of the old complaints of travellers was, that fees to hotel servants were excessive; the hotel-keepers undertook to reform this by charging for attendance in the bill; the charge is now much heavier than the old fees, and the servants look disappointed if travellers leave without remembering them. The inferior hotels charge for "attendance" quite as extravagantly as the highest of the class. When this extortion is remedied, and good sound wines can be had at a reasonable rate, as they can be now in many of the hotels even in remote districts of Ireland, wayfarers through the pleasant paths of England and sojourners in inns and hotels will be decupled. It is impossible to turn over the pages of this volume without feeling a strong desire to go forth and explore East Anglia. The mere travelling is cheap enough. It is not the wending but the tarrying that is costly. As things are now, a man might go to Lake Constance, stay a month, and return, at half the outlay it would cost him for sojourning during the same time in any of the home counties so accurately described in this Handbook.

Biographische Portraits. Von Varnhagen von Ense. (Leipzig, Brockhaus.)

The supply of literary materials left by Varnhagen, and published by Fräulein Ludmilla Assing, seems to be inexhaustible; but its merit does not equal its abundance, and we are afraid public curiosity has already been sated. A short time ago we had a volume of letters written to Rahel by Custine, the author of a well-known book on Russia, and from these we expected something interesting, but were quite disappointed. The biographical sketches which give a name to the present work serve chiefly as introductions to more collections of letters. Two of the sketches are readable: the first, which gives us the rather remarkable history of a German physician, named Koreff; the second, which deals with Clemens Brentano, the eccentric brother of the eccentric Bettina von Arnim. With these exceptions, however, there is nothing in the book to call for notice, and the pages devoted to these two characters are rather interesting from Varnhagen's frankness in discussing the peculiarities of his friends, than from anything striking in the letters he received from them. Clemens Brentano's tricks with what he professed to hold sacred, his excessive — almost maudlin — amiability on receiving a blow, and his habit of confiding to everybody scenes which were scarcely creditable to himself, come out forcibly in Varnhagen's sketch, and throw light on a very singular being.

We have on our table *The Official Narrative of the Expedition to Explore the Trade Routes to China via Bhamo, under the Guidance of Major E. B. Sladen (Calcutta), — A Familiar History of the British Army, from the Restoration in 1660 to the Present Time,* by J. H. Stocqueler (Stanford), — *A Parallel History of France and England,* by C. M. Yonge (Macmillan), — *History of the British Empire,* by W. F. Collier, LL.D. (Nelson), — *The Adventures of Telemachus* (Simpkin), — *Shakespeare's King John,* by the Rev. J. Hunter (Longmans), — *Shakespeare's King Henry the Fourth,* by the Rev. J. Hunter, Part I. (Longmans), — *Iron Arches,* by W. A. W. (Office of Engineering), — *Frederick May's London Press Dictionary (May),* — *Keshub Chunder Sen's English Visit,* edited by S. D. Collet (Strahan), — *The Book of Preserves,* by J. Gouffé, translated by A. Gouffé (Low), — *Philip Stone and his Companions,* by Mrs. M. E. Bewsher (Dennant), — *King Lear; or, the Undutiful Children* (Bull & Simmonds), — *The English Poems of George Herbert* (Rivingtons), — *Half-Hours in the Temple Church,* by C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Strahan), — *Human Power in the Divine Life,* by the Rev. N. Bishop, M.A. (Hodder & Stoughton), — *The Companions of St. Paul,* by J. S. Howson, D.D. (Strahan), — *Seven Homilies on Inspiration,* by Rev. J. T. Goodsir (Williams & Norgate). Among New Editions we have *The Student's Guide to the Practice of Measuring and Valuing Artificers' Works,* edited by E. W. Tarn, M.A. (Lockwood), — *Land and Houses,* by J. Parnell (E. Wilson), — *A Handy-book on Health,* by C. A. Cameron, M.A. (Cassell), — *Put Yourself in his Place,* by C. Reade (Smith & Elder), — *Griechisches Elementarbuch,* by G. Stier and H. Stier (Nutt). Also the following Pamphlets: — *Cyclometry and Circle-Squaring in a Nutshell,* by a Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (Simpkin), — *On the Relations between Chemical Change, Heat and Force,* by Rev. H. Highton, M.A., — *On Evaporation and Evaporation-Gauges,* by G. Dines, — *Moore's Patent Water-Pipe Protector,* — *General Index to Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature* (Black), — *Imperial Strategy,* by Capt. J. C. R. Colomb (Stanford), — *The Foreign Crisis,* by R. S. H. Church (Trübner), — *Questions for School Boards,* by B. Templar (Simpkin), — *The Inaugural Address of B. Latham, President, Society of Engineers (Spon),* — *Considerations on Law (Amer.),* — *Indian Reform,* by W. Tayler (Bain), — *Description of the Alexandra Park Tontine and Art Unions,* by F. Fuller (Boot), — *The Upstarts, a Comedy* (Simpkin), — *Perfidious Albion* (McCorquodale), — *The Row at Dame Europa's School,* Another Account by a Chum of Johnny Bull's (Trübner), — *Martin v. Mackonochie (Parker),* — *Modern Infidelity,* by the Rev. Father Ignatius (Bray), — *Advent Sermons by Father Ignatius on the Judgment (Bray),* — *A New Crusade to put down Wars,* by J. H. Simpson (Burns), — *The Lord's Prayer in the Church Service Explained,* by Rev. G. Holditch Mason, M.A. (Macintosh), — *Observations Complémentaires sur quelques Difficultés de la Langue Française,* par J. F. P. Massé (Ginger), — *A Guillaume I^r, Roi de Prusse par la Grâce Divine, et Empereur d'Allemagne par l'Effusion du Sang (Bailliére),* — *Lettres sur la Guerre de 1870,* par A. Franck (Barthes & Lowell), — *Der Krieg und das XIX. Jahrhundert,* von A. Massé (Foreign), — *La Russia ed il Trattato di Parigi del 1856,* del Cav. P. Esperson (Foreign), — *and Isis der Mensch und die Welt,* by C. Radenhausen, Vol. I., Parts II. and III. (Nutt).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Alford's Greek Testament, Vol. II., new edit. 8vo. 24/- cl. Barclay's The Word & Work in New Zealand, Sermons, &c. 3 cl. Birks's Commentary on Isaiah, 8vo. 12 cl. Christian Pioneer, Vol. 1870, 12mo. 16 cl. Church Stories, Vol. I., Advent S. to Fifth S. in Lent, 18mo. 5/-

Day Office of the Church of England, &c., cr. 8vo. 4/- swd. Farningham's The Sunday-Schools of the Future, 12mo. 16 cl. General Baptist Magazine, Vol. 1870, 8vo. 3/- cl. Goodir's Seven Homilies on Ethnic Inspiration, 8vo. 7/- cl. Man's Ancient Hymns from the Roman Breviary, new edit. 5/- Rothschild's History and Literature of the Israelites, 2nd ed. 12/- Stroud's Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, 6/- Trench's Things Above, 12mo. 3/- cl.

Philosophy.

Plato's Dialogues, trans. into English, with Analysis, &c., by B. Jowett, M.A., 4 vols. 8vo. 7. 6 cl.

Campbell's Law of Negligence, 8vo. 5/- cl.

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Picture Magazine, Vol. 33, 1870, 1/6 cl.

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Stothard's The Proprietary Zodiac, &c., 8vo. 3/- cl.

Thomas's Emmanuel Church, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Under the Arches, a Tale of the Ragged Schools, by S. B. H., 2/-

Walford's County Families of United Kingdom, 6th edit. 5/-

Wilson's Truth better than Fiction, 12mo. 1/6 cl.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

1, Sussex Square, Feb. 14, 1871.

I THINK, in the true interests of Literature, the following facts and letters may perhaps be deemed worthy by you of publication.

Mr. Grenville Fletcher and a gentleman in his employment, wrote me two notes urging me to subscribe to a book which was about to be published by Mr. Fletcher, called 'Parliamentary Portraits,' on the ground that a memoir of myself was to form part of it. The price was to be a guinea. I declined to be a subscriber. On this the following correspondence ensued, which I enclose to you.

JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE.

Re Parliamentary Portraits.

Sussex Lodge, Kensington, Feb. 6, 1871.

Mr. Parkinson, one of the proprietors of the above work, presents his compliments to the Solicitor-General, and in reference to his note to Mr. G. Fletcher this morning, Mr. Parkinson considers there has been a misinterpretation of Mr. Fletcher's

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letter to the Solicitor-General. The work is one strongly supporting the present Government; and it would be very undesirable to omit the memoir of the Solicitor-General, as that omission would require some explanation in the form of a foot-note.

Westminster Hall, Feb. 10, 1871.

The Solicitor-General presents his compliments to Mr. Parkinson, and begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of his note. But the Solicitor-General hopes that he has misunderstood it; for it seems to imply that the purchase of the book is the price to be paid for the insertion of his memoir in it. This can hardly be the meaning; but if it be, it furnishes a very strong additional reason why the Solicitor-General can have nothing to say, directly or indirectly, to the purchase of the book.

Mr. Parkinson.

Sussex Lodge, Kensington, Feb. 10, 1871.

Mr. Parkinson presents his compliments to the Solicitor-General, and thinks it due to himself to reply to some portions of the Solicitor-General's letter. In the Solicitor-General's letter of the 6th to Mr. Fletcher, it states—"he begs leave to decline with many thanks a subscription copy of his forthcoming volume." If the Solicitor-General had stated he declined to add his name to the list of subscribers, Mr. Parkinson would not have taken the liberty to write to him; but he considers the remark admitted of some doubt as to its meaning; it might infer that the Solicitor-General declined to accept a subscription copy. In the Solicitor-General's note to Mr. Parkinson, it states—"it seems to imply that the purchase of the book is the price to be paid for the insertion of his memoir in it." The Solicitor-General adds, "this can hardly be the meaning": he is quite correct, it is not the meaning; there are few men more competent than the Solicitor-General to judge whether a guinea would pay a literary man for writing and publishing a political memoir; but the name of any great public man as a patron to a work, is great encouragement to an author.

Mr. Parkinson therefore trusts he may be excused in his desire to include in the list so distinguished a name as that of the Solicitor-General, especially holding the same political views as Mr. Parkinson.

1, Sussex Square, Feb. 12, 1871.

The Solicitor-General is still unable to understand Mr. Parkinson's communication. He never supposed that a guinea would pay for the composition and printing of a memoir; but the former letter of Mr. Parkinson seemed to imply that unless the Solicitor-General subscribed to the book his memoir would be omitted and a foot-note inserted. Nor does he now understand what Mr. Parkinson meant by the sentence as to the memoir and the foot-note. But he will not take up any more of Mr. Parkinson's time.

Mr. Parkinson.

BARON EÖTVÖS.

A GREAT calamity has befallen Hungary. Baron Joseph Eötvös, the Minister of Public Instruction and the President of the Hungarian Academy, has died, after a short illness, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. During the last thirty years, every hour of his active life was consecrated to the task of diffusing culture amongst his countrymen, and of raising Hungary to the level of the more advanced and civilized nations of the West. In him Hungary loses an eminent statesman, a learned philosopher, and a beloved poet. The scion of an old aristocratic family, the late Baron entered public life when comparatively young; he soon became known, and, although he was the son of one of the staunchest Conservatives in the country, he distinguished himself by his liberalism, and was one of the foremost of the opposition in the Parliament of 1839. From that time the name of Eötvös was always coupled with those of the men who aimed at progress, and who strove to free Hungarian life from the mediæval institutions which hampered all advancement. He not only

astonished the magnates in the House of Lords by his brilliant speeches, and excited the Commons to enthusiasm, but he also used his pen to diffuse his modern theories all over the country, partly in novels, partly in political writings, pamphlets and leading articles in the daily papers. To the former belong 'The Village Notary,' in which the reigning abuses of the county administration were unpitilessly exposed, and the feudal leanings of the country squires ridiculed and scorned. The novel 'Hungary in 1514' was an eloquent appeal to the nation for the emancipation of the serfs—an act which had at that time become an urgent necessity, and which was accomplished in 1848. Of his minor writings we may mention 'Poverty in Ireland,' 'On the Emancipation of the Jews,' and a very able defence of Kossuth against Count Széchenyi. His novel 'The Carthusian,' which gained him reputation beyond his native country, and his poetry, will live in Hungarian literature. It was particularly during the period of Austrian rule that the late Baron developed an extraordinary literary activity. In reading his charming novel 'The Sisters,' you would scarcely fancy that the same author produced at the same period a book so rich in philosophical inquiries as 'The Reigning Ideas of the Nineteenth Century,'—a work known all over Europe, and much appreciated by such philosophers as Mr. J. S. Mill and M. de Tocqueville.

At the commencement of the new constitutional era in Hungary, the late Baron again assumed his seat in the Government as Minister of Public Instruction—a position which he had held in 1848. The indefatigable zeal with which he fulfilled his important functions has, in the short period of three years, sufficiently proved how beneficial his efforts for the advancement of culture in Hungary were. But, alas! it was, on the other hand, also the reason of his premature death. The weak bodily constitution could not stand the continual and exhausting labour; and he died on the 2nd of February, surrounded by his family, bequeathing to his only son the remarkable advice, "to avoid the ungrateful ways of politics, and to follow the noble path of science."

A. VÁMBÉRY.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Leipzig, Feb. 8, 1871.

DURING the present armistice it would be unseasonable to write about books connected with the war. Only, having so frequently inserted war-lyrics in these letters, it is but proper to quote a strophe or two from poems giving expression to the aspirations of those who love peace and liberty better than war and glory. The extract is from a poem, headed 'Enough,' which appeared on New Year's Day, in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, from the pen of Moritz Hartmann:—

Gib uns, wonach die Erde lechzt,
Sonst wird die Schale voll und voller;
Nicht nach dem Ruhm der Hohenzoller,
Der Friede ist's, nach dem sie lechzt.
Den wir allein bis heute kennen
Lass' uns, den Ruhm der Menschlichkeit:
Er wird zu Rauch, wo Städte brennen,
Zu Stunde, wo der Hunger schreit.

Und du, mein Land, gibst für den Wahn
Dahin des Ideales Kränze?
Soll dich der Völker Hass als Grenze
Umschlingen wie ein Ozean?
Verderben zeugt nur Verderben,
Den Tod ruft, wer auf Leichen tritt;
Kein Volk noch sal allein ich sterben,
Am Siege stirbt der Sieger mit.

Adolf Marcus, Bonn, has issued a second edition of the well-known and important works, first published in 1831, by Karl Simrock, entitled 'The Sources of Shakespeare, in Novels, Tales, and Legends,' portions of which have been translated by Mr. Halliwell, and published by him for the Shakespeare Society, under the title of 'The Remarks of Mr. K. Simrock on the Plots of Shakespeare's Plays. With Notes and Additions by J. Halliwell.' In this new edition Simrock has in his turn availed himself of Mr. Halliwell's notes, as well as of Mr. J. P. Collier's Shakespeare Library, &c. The principal or peculiar feature of this highly interesting work, which more than any other I am aware of shows Shakespeare to be a world-poet, are

the appendices to each of the pieces treated, where the learned author enters into an investigation of comparative folk-lore, tracing the legends on which Shakespeare's plots are founded to their original sources, and showing how these legends vary among different nations. In some instances he opposes those who, like Benfey, would derive all the legends from the East, and assigns a Teutonic origin.

Shakspeare literature has been augmented by another work, 'King Lear, a Psychiatric Shakespeare Study for the Educated Public,' by Dr. C. Stark. W. Jordan, one of the masters of the Stuttgart Grammar School, has published an Essay, prefixed to the School Report, 'On the Ambiguity of the Copula in Mill's Logic,' highly spoken of by Prof. H. Ulrici in his *Philosophical Review*. "This admirable Essay," he says, "irrefragably proves how unsettled and contradictory Mill's so-called inductive logic is, not only as regards his employment and definition of the Copula, but also in his theory of the notion, judgment and conclusion (syllogism), and how his Nominalism especially, which he proclaims in the first book of his Logic, is essentially and directly opposed to the Realism, which suddenly comes to light in the fourth." Without wishing to make the application to Jordan's attempt, I am here reminded of what Schopenhauer wrote to me on the subject of some pamphlets written against his system. "To hunt up contradictions," were his words, "is the most vulgar way of criticizing a book and system, and is practised by all bunglers. They turn over the leaves till they meet with sentences which, torn from the context, do not agree with each other. But this method proves too much; viz., not only that I am wrong, but that I am a simpleton who does not know what he says, seeing that, at every step, I offend against the first law of reasoning." The same Review notices an Essay on Berkeley's Idealism, by F. Frederichs, prefixed to the Report of the Dorothean High (Real) School at Berlin, and written, it would appear, at the suggestion of Mr. T. Collyns Simon, a zealous disciple of Berkeley, who is travelling about in Germany for the purpose of gaining adherents for his master. Adolf Stern has published 'Fifty Years of German Poetry, 1820—1870,' with Biographical and Critical Introductions (Leipzig, Wartig). This ably-edited work supplies a great desideratum; for the poetry of the said period has either been wholly ignored by our literary historians—such as Gervinus, Vilmar, &c.—or but very imperfectly treated by others. The present work, if of a less ambitious character, is all the more useful as a work of reference. It contains selections, generally culled with judgment and taste, from all those later poets of ours who have made themselves a name, among whom is the editor himself: the biographical sketches are very concise, but sufficient for a work of this kind, and the editor's critical remarks are generally sound. The series of poets begins with Uhland and ends with Adolf Wilbrandt. The classification which the editor has adopted is the only doubtful feature in an otherwise praiseworthy performance.

The new year has introduced to us a new dramatic poet, who assumes the name of Carl Robert. The little volume (published by W. Müller, Berlin) contains two five-act dramas—'Tristan and Isolde,' and 'David and Bathsheba.' Both are decidedly of superior quality, classical in style from their elegant simplicity, and altogether most pleasing in their effect, though truly tragic. Were I permitted to divulge the real name of the author, who has achieved distinction in apparently—though not in reality—quite a different branch, the fact of his coming forward as a dramatist would cause no little surprise; but the success of his attempt proves his genius to be of a very versatile character.

Julius Grossé's 'Pesach Pardel' is an exceedingly clever mock-epic in ten cantos, forming the seventh volume of G. Haller's Library of Humorous Poetry, and narrating the adventures of a poor Jew boy, who, having acquired a certain education, eventually wins the heart and hand of a wealthy Christian heiress, sets up as manager of a theatre

in some German capital, evidently the new imperial city, and dies for joy at his final triumph, having received offers of operas from Meyerbeer and Offenbach, of a tragedy from Mosenthal, and a letter from Dawisen offering to act on his stage. At the outset the poet apologizes for the apparent intolerance which his epic breathes by averring it does not apply to Pesach's tribe, but to all of his class, no matter what their religious persuasion or their country. Nevertheless, what he puts in the mouth of the Rabbi on his advising the hero how to conduct himself in this world, betrays either great ignorance or is a gratuitous libel on Jewish sentiments.

Robert Waldmüller-Duboc, who has lately been favoured with a letter from Mr. T. Carlyle, thanking him for the author's poem, 'The Oak of Alsace' (or some such title), sent him from before Paris, where Duboc acts as reporter for some journal, has just produced a little volume entitled 'The late Eusebius Hutzler, vulgo Henschreck, silly Confessions'—by way of Relief from the Gravity of the Iron Times (J. F. Richter, Hamburg). The poem consists of ten cantos or confessions, in the ballad metre. In the Epilogue indeed the author protests against the imputation of his intending these Confessions as a political satire; but for all that I believe such they are. To make a confession myself, I candidly avow I do not understand the drift of the thing, unless it be a satire on those who prefer a quiet life in some obscure provincial town of some petty country to the turmoil and strife and misery and anxiety of great cities of powerful countries. If the author has really attempted to raise hilarity in the reader's mind, I for one must say that he has signally failed—but I may be utterly wrong.

Spielhagen's 'Pioneers' has already gone through a second edition. Brachvogel has written a new novel, 'The Flying Dutchman,' in four volumes (Janke, Berlin).

Braun & Weber, Königsberg, have published a very able translation of 'Pendnāmeh; or, the Book of Good Counsel,' from the Persian of Ferid-e-din Attār, by G. Nesselman. Otto Wigand, Leipzig, has just issued 'The German Lyrics of the Eighteenth Century: Aesthetical Studies,' by N. J. Stiefel, Lecturer at the University of Zurich. These are very careful and minute analyses of the lyrical productions of all the most eminent poets from Drolinger, Haller, and Hagedorn down to Hölderlin and Hebel, thus extending over the period comprising Goethe and Schiller.

A pamphlet, by our great political economist, Prof. D. W. Roscher, of this university, 'On the History of the Foundation of the Zollverein' (a reprint from the periodical *Germany*, and published by Stilke and Van Muyden), is particularly acceptable at this moment, when Germany has been reconstituted, and everything connected with her history and political life has a greater interest than ever. But "the foundation and development of the Zollverein is indisputably," as Roscher says, "not only the most beneficial, but the greatest event of German history in the fifty-one years between Waterloo and Sadowa." Everybody knew the great share F. List had in the foundation of the Customs-Union; but from this pamphlet we learn that his contemporary, Friedrich Nebenius (born 1784, died 1857), a higher functionary of Stuttgart, and subsequently in the Cabinet of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, deserves to be ranked among the first promoters of that important reform. He was a follower of Adam Smith, and, though opposed to Ricardo in some instances, had adopted the currency theory. Roscher's thorough acquaintance with the English schools of political economists and his constant references to them will render his pamphlet all the more attractive to English readers.

At a recent concert given by Prof. Riedel's Chorus in the Nicolai Church various compositions by Dutch and German masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, chiefly Christmas carols, were superbly reproduced. One of the finest pieces was J. Pachelbel's (1653—1706) choral prelude for the organ, "How beautifully

shines the Morning Star," Herr Papier executing it to perfection on the splendid organ of the said church.

D. A.

BALADE BY CHAUCER.

[From one of Shirley's MSS., Additional MS. 16,156 in the British Museum.]

If the *Athenæum* has not already printed this Balade, with the burden "Thus holde I bett than labour as a Reve," you will perhaps find room for it. Shirley was Chaucer's contemporary, having been born in 1366 (if we may trust Ritson, 'Bibl. Poet.' 102), and himself wrote verses. He is our great authority for the authorship of the minor poems of his time. He died in 1456, aged ninety, and copied volumes of verse (and prose), of which at least four still exist. The handsomest, a vellum one, written before Shirley was old, is Harl. 7,333, containing Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' &c.; some of Lydgate's Poems, &c.; the other three known to me are the Additional MS. 16,165 in the British Museum, on paper, written in Shirley's old age, containing Chaucer's 'Boethius,' the present Balade, &c.; Ashmole 59 in the Bodleian, on paper, containing Lydgate's Poems, &c.; a paper MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, of Lydgate's Poems, &c.

On the first view, then, we ought to presume that the following Balade is Chaucer's; and, as it is not in Dr. Morris's or Mr. Robert Bell's edition of Chaucer's Poetical Works, it ought to be put before Early-English students.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

SITH hit is so [ber as hit may not freeze
pat every wight | but I] haþe sume solas
·I wol me venge on loue as doþe a breezþ
On wyld horase pat rennen in haras | þ
før maugre love amides in his cumpas
I wol conclude my lustes to releeve |
þus holde I bett þan labour as a Reve. |

Yit might I seyne | cryst seyne as whan mensneese |
If I had leue | to hunt in every chace
Or fashen | and to myn angle leese |
þat Barbelre had swolwed boþe hooke and lace |
·Yit launche a sterne | and put at suche purchase
To fondeþ to domþe | als deepe as man may dyewe |
þus holde I bett þan labour as a Reve. |

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

THE London School Board at least understands how to get through its work. It stifles bores, and makes breathing-time for business, by a wise distribution of its labours amongst committees. On Wednesday next a committee will be appointed to report upon the scheme of education to be adopted in public elementary schools. Those gentlemen who wish the Board to institute *kindergarten* and *crèches*, or who have an amiable weakness for swimming-baths, pictures, music, drawing, dancing, and flowers, can then have their say against those who wish to instruct Arabs in French and German; nor need the elements of social and physical science find their claim ignored. All these things may be done—we hope will—if only the reading and writing are not left undone. But the Board must not forget how many children have yet to learn their alphabet, and must postpone for a while all educational *objets de luxe*. Not that Prof. Huxley's ladder, from the gutter to the High Table of All Souls', is not to be built up, rung by rung. But for this, until a child can at least read, the immediate necessity is not, perhaps, very pressing.

The motion that the Bible is to be "read and taught" in all schools provided by the Board, has been wisely re-cast. Such teaching is not to be given where it is opposed to the wishes of the majority of the parents, and proselytizing is to be expressly forbidden. It would seem as if some people in Westminster had been putting upon Mr. W. H. Smith a little gentle pressure; or is it

† Gadfly.

† Stud of brood mares and horses.

¶ Ellis's Brand, iii. 66, quotes from Langley's 'Polydore Vergil,' fol. 130 b. "There was a plague whereby many as they neised dyed sodeynly, wherof it grew into a custome that they that were present when any man neized should say, 'God helpe you!' A like deadly plague was sometyme in yawning, wherof menne used to fence themselves with the signe of the Crosse: botche whiche customes we retayne styl at this day."

* Query, MS.?

§ Try.

desired to frustrate Mr. Clarke's alternative motion, to the effect that such religious instruction is to be condemned as a sure root of denominationalism?

Literary Gossip.

MR. PHILIP J. BAILEY, the author of 'Festus,' has written a poem of about 250 lines in length, called 'Life Recluse,' which will appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT are preparing for early publication Mr. Labouchere's 'Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris.' The volume will contain many letters that have not yet appeared, some of which were picked up at sea, and others found in balloons, which had descended in various parts of Europe, the whole forming a very curious publication.

THE following posts at the British Museum were filled up on Wednesday by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker:—Mr. Carruthers takes the Keepership of the Botanical Department, recently resigned by Mr. Bennett; Mr. Edward M. Thompson succeeds to the Assistant-Keepership in the MSS. Department, vacated by the appointment of Dr. W. Wright to the Arabic Professorship at Cambridge; Mr. Barclay V. Head is appointed Assistant-Keepership in the Department of Coins; and Mr. Eugene A. Roy Assistant-Keepership in the Department of Printed Books. Mr. Roy's post is a new creation: his special task will be the superintendence of the Catalogue.

THE lectures for women at Cambridge are proving a decided success this term. The number of tickets issued exceeds forty—a great increase; and, what is more important, those lectures which require severe study are well attended—a fact which shows that the movement has met a real want. Several students have already come to Cambridge to avail themselves of the lectures, and many more have written to express their desire to do so, if suitable accommodation could be provided for them. There will be no difficulty in doing this, and the question will doubtless be thoroughly considered by the Committee.

DR. GRANVILLE, the author of the 'Spas of Germany,' now in his eighty-seventh year, has in the press a work containing his recollections of the various historical events that have occurred during his long life, and of the numerous remarkable persons who were among his friends or acquaintances. Such work promises to be one of great interest, as Dr. Granville took part in many of the political and social questions of his time.

THE death is announced, at Constantinople, of Mr. Frederick Pisani, formerly First Dragoman of H.M. Embassy. No details are given, but, if we mistake not, he was a distinguished orientalist, who had devoted a long life to the preparation of a Turkish Dictionary.

THE valuable library of Dr. Plumptre, the late Master of University College, is to be sold by public auction in Oxford on Thursday and Friday next.

THERE will almost immediately appear a description of the Siege of Paris, written by Prof. Nathan Sheppard, an American journalist, who has been shut up in Paris during the whole period of the investment, and whose letters on the war have from time to time during the last few months appeared

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THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, who is considered one of the best pulpit and platform orators in the United States, is coming to England in May to give us proof of his quality.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is expressed by the Liberal Party in Oxford at the refusal of the Government to deal with the question of Clerical Fellowships in the Bill for the Abolition of Tests. The practical disadvantages of the present system are keenly felt even in Conservative Colleges, when an election takes place at the same time to a clerical and a perfectly open Fellowship, as there is always a marked inferiority in respect of ability and attainments in the candidates for the former.

M. JULES MICHELET, who has taken up his residence in Florence, has just published a new work, entitled 'La France devant l'Europe,' in which, amongst many noble pages on France, there are severe attacks on Russia and Prussia, in which the author has allowed his natural prejudices full scope. His description of the dome of Strasburg concludes with the words, "In the innumerable sculptures, it offers the image of the whole world, angels, animals, men, all nature, all humanity. The whole forms the entire Middle Ages, all the accumulated history of the world and of Strasburg."

M. WOLOWSKI lately delivered a lecture at Paris on 'Malthus and Proudhon,' and commented severely on the manner in which the latter, in his 'Contradictions Économiques,' misrepresented the doctrines of the English economist.

THE *Rivista Europea* announces the publication of several new periodicals, amongst them the *Rivista Partenopea*, of Naples; the *Rivista Internazionale*, printed in Rome; the *Avenir Nazionale*, published at Cagliari, which contains a well-written novel by Signor Antonio Baccherredda; the *Esempio*, a review of literature and science, published in Sicily, and the *Italo-Platense*, of Florence, intended to serve as a means of international communication on commercial matters between Italy and South America.

THE conferences held in the Literary and Scientific Atheneum at Madrid continue to attract a numerous audience: the subjects last chosen are, 'The Philosophy of History,' by Señor Fernando Corradi; 'Christ and Civilization,' by Señor Torralva; 'Political Liberty in England,' by Viscount Ponton, and a most interesting paper upon the 'History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal' is promised by Señor José Amador de los Ríos.

A MONOGRAM upon the family of Koburger, illustrious printers at Nuremberg in the fifteenth century and early in the sixteenth, has been published at Leipzig, under the title—'Die Koburger, Buchhändler-Familie zu Nürnberg. Eine Darstellung des deutschen Buchhandels in der Zeit des Uebergangs von der Scholastischen Wissenschaft zur Reformation. Von Oscar Hase.' The Koburgers or Cobergers were not only printers but booksellers and publishers, who carried on business upon a larger scale than any of the early printers. They had establishments in other towns besides Nuremberg, and had books printed for

them at Basle, and even Lyons. Their intercourse with the principal literary men of the day was consequently very great. Anthony Koburger, the first printer of the name, commenced printing in 1472, and carried it on until 1513; Johannes Koburger printed from 1510 to 1525; Anthony Koburger, the younger, from 1515 to 1522; while Melchior Koburger printed only in 1540. Altogether 276 publications of the Koburger family are recorded by the author of this work.

"WE have news," writes our Paris Correspondent, "of the wounding, in the provinces, of M. Ernest Duverger de Hauranne, a young writer, whose articles on the United States, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, attracted considerable attention."

MR. R. W. EMERSON is delivering a course of eighteen lectures 'On the Natural History of the Intellect' at Harvard University.

MR. SEWARD is said to be devoting his leisure from politics to the preparation of 'A History of the Obligations of the World to America.'

H. H. THE PRINCE MUSTAPHA FAZYL PASHA, of Egypt, has presented the new Turkish Literary Society at Constantinople with 2,000 volumes from his own library.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE MAZZINI has established in Rome a new weekly periodical, entitled *La Roma del Popolo*.

WE hear from America of the death of Mr. George Ticknor, the learned historian of Spanish Literature.

LAST week we reviewed a novel called 'Eventide.' As there was appended to an advertisement of the book, which appeared in the same number, a quotation from the *Athenæum* that might seem to refer to 'Eventide,' we think it right to state that the quotation was from a review, that appeared in our columns in 1860, of a novel by the same author.

SCIENCE

MR. THEOBALD AND DR. FALCONER.

Central Provinces, India, Dec. 31, 1870.

My attention has been called to an article by Dr. J. E. Gray in the *Athenæum* of November 12th, 1870, p. 627, entitled 'Mr. W. Theobald and Dr. Falconer.' I much regret to see the publication of the letter from Dr. Gray to the President and Council of the Zoological Society, because I am certain that Dr. Gray is labouring under a delusion in supposing that any accusation against Dr. Falconer was ever made or intended by Mr. Theobald.

I saw the original draft of Mr. Theobald's paper before it was sent to England, as did others also. Had it contained anything injurious to Dr. Falconer's memory, I should certainly have pointed it out to Mr. Theobald, who was himself a personal friend of Dr. Falconer. But neither Dr. Stoliczka, who also saw the paper, nor I ever conceived that anything approaching to a charge against Dr. Falconer was made by Mr. Theobald, nor did Dr. Selater. All that was suggested was, that a skull belonging to a specimen in the Asiatic Society's Museum at Calcutta had been accidentally, under some circumstances explained by Mr. Theobald, mixed with other tortoise-skulls in Dr. Falconer's collection, and that it had finally found its way into the British Museum. The idea that this amounted to a charge against Dr. Falconer, that it was a "libellous statement," an "abominable accusation," an "atrocious libel," as Dr. Gray terms it, never entered any one's head, and I cannot help

believing that we, who had read Mr. Theobald's paper, were better qualified than Dr. Gray, who, by his own account, had never seen it, to judge whether it contained any attack upon Dr. Falconer.

To any one who knows Mr. Theobald as well as I do, the idea of his being actuated by "pernicious personal ill will" is simply absurd. Mr. Theobald's remarks appeared to myself and others fair criticism upon Dr. Gray's paper, 'On the Families and Genera of Tortoises.' In this paper, as in many others, Dr. Gray has given specific and generic names to mere fragments of animals, such as skulls of tortoises. This is, to say the least, a very inconvenient practice; it is always difficult and often impossible to recognize such forms when they are met with again, and the greater portion of the names thus given only go ultimately to swell the *index expurgatorius* of bad and doubtful species. Indeed, I must say I feel considerable surprise at any such practice being allowed by the Council of the Zoological Society in their *Proceedings*. The founding of species and genera upon such fragmentary and inadequate data as skulls of tortoises, single bones of whales, horns of rhinoceroses, &c., must involve errors; and I greatly regret to see a naturalist in Dr. Gray's position replying to criticism by charges of ill will and libel—charges moreover which, I think, in the present instance, have no foundation.

Mr. Theobald is even further from England than I am; and had his paper really contained an attack upon Dr. Falconer, I might fairly have been held to share the responsibility. These are my motives for writing on the matter. W. T. BLANFORD.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 9.—General Sir E. Sabine, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Effect of Exercise on the Bodily Temperature,' by Dr. T. C. Allbutt,—'Observations of the Eclipse at Oxford, Dec. 22, 1870,' by Prof. J. Phillips,—'On the Problem of the In- and Circumscribed Triangle,' by Prof. Cayley,—and 'On the Unequal Distribution of Weight and Support in Ships, and its Effects in Still Water, in Waves, and in Exceptional Positions on Shore,' by Mr. E. J. Reed.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 13.—Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., V.P., in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected: Major N. M. Bell, H. M. Blair, H. Blyth, C. W. Finch, the Rev. R. V. French, W. Huddleston, Major W. W. Knollys, H. Mawbey, D. Merritt, E. A. C. Schalch, J. Taylor, T. S. Townsend, Capt. E. F. Trivett and the Rev. J. Wallace.—A Letter was read from Mr. Churchill, Consul at Zanzibar, mentioning the despatch of further stores and men to Dr. Livingstone, who was stated to have arrived at Ujiji from his journey to the country of the Manime or Manyeme, a cannibal tribe to the west of a new lake beyond Tanganyika. The Chairman remarked that Mr. Churchill's letter was of older date by three weeks than the one from Dr. Kirk, in which the traveller was said to be expected at Ujiji, but not to have actually arrived there. The Chairman then read letters from India on the subject of the murder of Mr. Hayward last August. Mr. F. Drew, an English geologist in the service of the Maharajah of Cashmere, was sent by the Maharajah into Gilgit to inquire, and ascertained that the deed was perpetrated at Darkot, by a body of men sent for the purpose by Meer Wull Khan of Yassin. The body was recovered by Gufar Khan, by the Maharajah's orders, and buried at Gilgit on the 27th of October last. The Chairman called attention to the straightforward account given by Mr. Drew in his letter, and stated that grave doubts were still entertained in India as to the innocence of the Maharajah's government. Sir Donald Macleod stated that he knew Mr. Drew, and could speak as to the credibility of his narrative.—A paper was read 'On the Great Kaieteur Waterfall of British Guiana,' by Mr. C. B. Brown, of the Geological Survey of the Colony. This waterfall was discovered by Mr. Brown, in April, 1870, whilst descending the Potaro River, a western

tributary of the Upper Essequibo. It is formed by the River Potaro precipitating itself over the edge of the sandstone table-land of the interior into the lower country of the Essequibo Valley. He was sent by Governor Scott, in June, to make a second visit and obtain accurate measurements of the falls. The total height was 822 feet; the width of the river at the edge of the fall 123 yards; and the depth of water near the edge 15 ft. 2 in., the level being at that season 5 ft. below that of the rainy season.

GEOLICAL.—*Feb. 8.*—J. Prestwich, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: ‘On the Punfield Formation,’ by Mr. J. W. Judd. At the bottom of the Wealden we have one such fluvio-marine series, the well-known Purbeck formation; at its summit is another, less known, but not less important, for which the name of “Punfield Formation” is now suggested. Some of the fossils of the latter were first brought under the notice of geologists by Mr. Godwin-Austen in 1850; and their peculiarities have since been the subject of remark by Prof. E. Forbes, Sir C. Lyell and others. The typical section of the beds is at Punfield Cove, in the Isle of Wight, where they are about 160 feet thick, and include several bands with marine shells. In the Isle of Wight, at Compton, Brixton, and Sandown Bays, similar fluvio-marine beds are found at the top of the Wealden, and attain to a thickness of 230 feet. The marine bands here, however, yield but a very scanty Fauna. Indications of the existence of beds of the same character and in a similar position are found in the district of the Weald. While the Purbeck formation exhibits the gradual passage of the marine Portlandian into the freshwater Wealden, the Punfield formation shows the transition of the latter into the marine Upper Neocomian (Lower Greensand). Thus we are led to conclude that the epoch of the English Wealden commenced before the close of the Jurassic period, lasted through the whole of the Tithonian and of the Lower and Middle Neocomian, and only came to a close at the commencement of the Upper Neocomian.—The President, Messrs. Goodwin-Austen, Etheridge, Seeley, Jenkins, and others, took part in the discussion.—‘Some Remarks on the Denudation of the Oolites of the Bath District, with a Theory on the Denudation of Oolites generally,’ by Mr. W. S. Mitchell.

ASIATIC.—*Feb. 6.*—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—Mr. C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidu was elected a non-resident Member.—Dr. C. D. Ginsburg gave a lecture ‘On the Moabite Stone.’ He read a translation of the inscription, embodying several variations from that contained in his published treatise, and called attention to the following facts:—The re-subjugation of Moab by Omri took place when he was still general of the hosts of Baasha, since the inscription distinctly states that the oppression lasted forty years, under Omri and his son. As Ahab reigned twenty-two years and Omri twelve, this would only make thirty-four years. Besides, as it is not likely that Omri was engaged in re-subjecting Moab during the four years’ civil war with Tibui, he evidently re-conquered that province before his accession to the throne of Israel. The lecturer dwelt upon the circumstance that the expedition of the three allied kings against Moab, which was effected by a circuitous route of seven days, so as to invade the eastern side of the land, as recorded in 2 Kings iii., is now for the first time explained by the Moabite Stone, which informs us that Mesha was for some time carrying everything before him in the west: it would, on that account, have been hazardous for the Jewish army to have invaded Moab from that point.—In the discussion, the Chairman remarked that the black obelisk from Nimrud, now in the British Museum, was a monument of nearly the same age as the Dibon monolith, and that the Assyrian Annals recorded on the obelisk corroborated the historical inferences drawn from the Moabite Stone; inasmuch as the name of Moab was omitted in the list of

the Syrian independent states which were confederated with Ben-hadad of Damascus against Shalmaneser of Nineveh, the said list, however, containing the name of Ahab of Israel, and the inference, therefore, being that at that time, B.C. 854, Moab must have been under subjection to the Jewish power. In the Syrian lists of a later period, when Moab had recovered its independence, the name always appeared in connexion with Edom and the Ammonites, three different kings of Moab being thus recorded in the Assyrian Annals, viz., Salaman in B.C. 732, Chemosh-Nadab in B.C. 695, and Muzuri in B.C. 670. The Chairman further stated, that the Assyrian Canon, the chronology of which was fixed by the record it contained of the great solar eclipse at Nineveh, on June 15, n.c. 763, determined the date of the Moabite war described on the Dibon monolith to be from B.C. 849 to about B.C. 846, which was more than forty years below the period ordinarily assigned to it.—Mr. Chevalier, Dr. Levy, and Mr. Holland took part in the discussion; the last mentioned gave an account of the latest doings of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Feb. 9.*—A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Chairman exhibited a stone axe-head found in Holland.—Mr. D. Fortnum communicated particulars of some interesting discoveries recently made in Rome. One of these consisted of the tomb of a precocious improvisatore poetess, aged eleven years, of whose poetical powers in the Greek language a specimen was engraved on the cippus by her parents.—In connexion with the ivory casket from Bodmin, exhibited the previous week, the Department of Science and Art exhibited three ivory caskets of smaller size, but resembling in general arrangement the very interesting specimen from Cornwall.—Sir M. Digby Wyatt exhibited, in further illustration, a wooden box of the “Mudejar” type, half Spanish, half Moorish, in his own possession. On these various boxes, Mr. J. C. Robinson made remarks to the effect that the Bodmin box was probably Sicilian work of the eleventh or twelfth century.—Mr. W. H. Black communicated a paper ‘On the hitherto undescribed Expedition of the Romans into Britain in the Reign of Augustus.’

ZOOLOGICAL.—*Feb. 7.*—G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a Report on the additions to the Menagerie during January. A specimen of the Kakapo, or Night-Parrot of New Zealand (*Strigops habroptilus*) was particularly mentioned.—Mr. J. E. Harting exhibited and remarked on a specimen of the Red-breasted Goose (*Anser ruficollis*) lately killed in England.—Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited some specimens of rare European birds’-eggs.—Mr. E. Ward, exhibited a skin of a white variety of the Tiger (*Felis tigris*), from the Mirzapore district.—Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier exhibited a specimen of an Eel, believed to be new to the Fauna of Great Britain, obtained from fresh water in the Scilly Islands: it was referred by Dr. Günther to a variety of *Anguilla vulgaris*, called *A. Cuvieri*, by Kaup.—Communications and papers were read from Dr. R. O. Cunningham, ‘On some Distinctive Points in the Osteology of *Rhea Americana* and *Rhea Darwini*;’—by Mr. J. E. Harting, ‘On the Arctic Collection of Birds presented by Mr. J. Barrow to the University Museum, Oxford;’—from Prof. Carl J. Sundevall, ‘On the Birds obtained in the Galapagos Islands, during the Voyage of the Swedish Frigate Eugenia;’—by Mr. R. B. Sharpe, ‘On the Birds of Angola,’ founded on collections made by Messrs. J. J. Monteiro and Hamilton, being his third communication on this subject,—by Mr. J. Verreaux, ‘On the Characters of a New Species of Promerops from Natal,’ which he proposed to call *Promerops Gurneyi*,—by Dr. J. E. Gray, ‘On Platasterias, a new genus of Astropectinidæ from Mexico;’—from Mr. D. G. Elliot, ‘On a New Species of Pheasant of the Genus *Euplocamus* from Burmah,’ proposed to be called *Euplocamus Andersonii*.—Dr. J. Anderson pointed out the characters of three new species of Squirrels (*Sciurus*) recently obtained by him during the Yunan Experi-

dition; gave an account of a new Cetacean lately discovered in the Upper Irrawaddi, which he proposed to call *Orcella fluminalis*, and communicated a note on the occurrence of the remarkable parasitic crustacean *Saccalina* in the Bay of Bengal. The species, which had been found on the common Swimming Crab of that district (*Thalamita crenata*), did not appear to differ from that which is found on *Carcinus menas*, on the shores of Great Britain.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*Feb. 8.*—*Anniversary Meeting.*—President, W. K. Parker; Vice-Presidents, C. Brooke, M.A., J. E. Gray, Ph.D., J. Millar, and F. H. Wenham, C.E.; Treasurer, R. Mestayer; Secretaries, H. J. Slack and J. Hogg; Council, R. Braithwaite, M.D., J. Berney, J. Glaisher, W. J. Gray, M.D., H. Lawson, M.D., H. Lee, J. Murie, M.D., G. W. R. Pigott, J. W. Stephenson, C. Stewart, C. Tyler and T. C. White; Assistant Secretary, W. W. Reeves.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Feb. 14.*—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: ‘On the Archimedean Screw for Lifting Water,’ by Mr. W. Airy, and ‘On Centrifugal Pumps,’ by Mr. D. Thomson.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Feb. 15.*—Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., in the chair.—The paper read was ‘On the Commerce of India,’ by Dadabhai Nahoroji, Esq. The discussion was continued by Messrs. A. Cassels, Hyde Clarke, V. Fitzgerald, E. B. Eastwick, M.P., Krishnarao Deshmukh, and the Chairman. The discussion was adjourned to Friday the 3rd of March.

MATHEMATICAL.—*Feb. 9.*—W. Spottiswoode, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. C. R. Hodgson was proposed for election, and the Rev. J. Wolstenholme and Mr. R. B. Hayward were elected Members.—Prof. Cayley made short communications on a Property of certain Surfaces, and on a Problem in the Calculus of Variations.—Prof. Henrici exhibited a Model of a portion of the Surface generated as the Envelope of a Sphere whose Centre moves on a given Parabola.—Mr. Merrifield stated a Property (which he thought to be new) of Conical and Cylindrical Surfaces.—Dr. Hirst made some remarks on the connexion between the Correlation of Two Planes, as described in his recent communication to the Society, and Sturm’s solution of the Problem of Projectivity, as given by him in his Memoir on the subject published in the *Mathematische Annalen*, vol. i. p. 533.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Feb. 14.*—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—The President stated that this was the first meeting of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland since the union of the late Anthropological and Ethnological Societies under that name; and having vacated the chair in favour of Prof. Huxley, proceeded to read a paper ‘On the Development of Relationships.’—After some preliminary observations on the character of the family among the lower races of men, and the preponderance of the tribal tie, Sir John proceeded to discuss the conclusions drawn by Mr. Morgan from the valuable schedules of relationships collected by him and published by the Smithsonian Institution, especially with reference to his theory that the similarity between the Mohawk and Tamil systems indicated any ethnological affinity between those races, a conclusion which Sir John was unable to accept. He then proceeded to show how, in his opinion, that similarity had arisen, and traced up the gradual development of correct ideas on the subject of relationships from the system of the Sandwich Islanders, which is the lowest on record, step by step to that of the Karens, showing that in each system there are points which can only be explained on the hypothesis of its development from a still ruder condition. He then compared these actually existing systems with those which would be produced by a retrogression of social customs, and showed that the systems of the lower

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ances all indicate progress, and that there are no instances of the existence of such a system as would arise in the case of degradation. He also laid stress on the fact that the social system is invariably in advance of the nomenclature of relationships, another evidence of progress as opposed to degradation. He showed that even in some European nations we have traces of an earlier lower condition, and that therefore in the systems of relationships we have an interesting proof of the social progress of man and the gradual development of family ties.—Mr. Dendy, Dr. Blyth, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. L. Burke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wake, and the Chairman joined in the discussion.—Mr. Hodder Westropp exhibited a Worked Flint, said to have been found in a barrow at Ashby Down, near Ventnor.—The Chairman announced that the days of meeting of the Institute would, during the remainder of the session, be held on Mondays, commencing on the 6th of March.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos. London Institution, 4.—First Principles of Biology (Educational Course). Prof. H. Müller.
—Entomological, 8.—Dispersal of Non-migratory Insects by Atmospheric Agencies. Mr. Müller.
—Royal Academy, 8.—Sculpture. Mr. H. Weekes.
—Social Science, 8.—Laws of France relating to Illegitimate Births, Foundlings, and Orphans, and Registration of Births and Deaths. Mr. J. B. Gurney.
—Architects, 8.
—Victoria Institute, 8.—Philotaxis, or the Mathematical Arrangement of Leaves. Rev. G. Henslow.
—Royal United Service Institution, 8.—Turret Ships now proposed for H. M. Navy. Mr. E. J. Reed.
Tues. Statistical, 7.—Currency and Pauperism. Mr. E. Seyd.
—Civil Engineers, 8.—Pumps for Low Lifts. Discussion : "Balance Dock at Pola, on the Adriatic." Mr. H. E. Towner.
—Ethnological, 8.
—Society of Arts, 8.—"Dyes and Dye-Stuffs other than Aniline: Blue Colouring Substances," Dr. Crace Calvert. (Cantor Lecture.)
—Zoological, 9.—"Fauna from the Rhinoceros." Dr. W. Peters.
—"Certain Species of Alpine Birds." Mr. J. H. Gurney;
—"The Reptiles," Mr. J. Anderson.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—Water Meters. Mr. F. C. Bodkin.
—British Archaeological Association, 8.—"Antiquities in the Possession of the Corporation of Dover." Mr. H. S. Cunningham.
—Geological, 8.—"Some Boring of Lithium and Magnesium." Mr. W. T. Franklin. "A Cannon Arc of the Glacial Epoch of Geology." Lieut.-Col. Drayson; "Allophane and an Allied Mineral found at Northampton." Mr. W. D. Hermon; "Peat and Beds observed in the Albert Dock, Hull." Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 7.—"Action, Nature and Detection of Persons." Mr. F. S. Barff.
—Antiquaries, 8.

Science Gossip.

THE President of the Royal Society, Sir Edward Sabine, has sent out cards for two evening receptions, which are to be held at Burlington House, on March 11th and April 22nd. This being the last year of Sir Edward's Presidency, we doubt not that his friends will gather round him strongly on both occasions.

PROF. FRANKLAND succeeds Prof. Williamson as President of the Chemical Society.

PROF. PHILLIPS, of Oxford, has a volume in the press on the Physical Geography and Geology of the Valley of the Thames.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects will be held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March and the 1st of April next. The first volume of the Annual of the Institution has appeared.

MR. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS communicates to the *Philosophical Magazine* a series of analyses of rocks prevailing in the mining districts of Cornwall, and a microscopic examination of the same rocks. We refer to this paper for the purpose of drawing attention to the very remarkable fact eliminated, that the slate rocks at Botallack Mine, in St. Just, acquire with depth the peculiar character of serpentine rocks. The rocks at the depth of 130 fathoms (780 feet) contain nearly 12 per cent. of magnesia—the true serpentine containing 34 per cent.—and in physical constitution and chemical composition may be regarded as impure serpentine. An extension of this inquiry is much to be desired.

It was noticed long ago, by soap and alkali manufacturers, that the caustic alkalies, soda or potash, protected iron or steel from rust. Prof. F. Crace Calvert has just now communicated to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society an account of some "experiments on the oxidation of iron." The results at which this chemist arrives are important. First, the carbonates of potash and

soda possess the same property of protecting iron and steel from rust as do those alkalies in a caustic state. If an iron blade is half immersed in a solution of either of the above-named carbonates, it exerts so protective an action that that portion of the iron which is exposed to the influence of the damp atmospheric air does not oxidize even after a period of two years. Similar results have been obtained with sea-water, to which have been added the carbonates of potash or soda. The applications of this fact are numerous and important.

In 1862 Indian teas were first exhibited in London. The total production was then estimated at 2,000,000 lb.; in 1870, 11,000,000 lb. of tea were exported from Lower Bengal. In Assam there are now 290 tea-plantations; in Darjeeling there are 44 gardens; in Sylhet, 22; and in Cachar, 118 plantations. The quantity of tea exported from Calcutta was 18,434,000 lb., which was an increase of nearly 3,000,000 lb. upon the export of the previous year. With care in cultivation of the tea-plant, and in the preparation of the leaves, the Indian tea will become a formidable rival to that of China. In 1869 we imported from the latter country 139,223,298 lb. of tea, having a declared value of upwards of 10,000,000 sterling.

PROFS. HITCHCOCK and HUNTINGDON, who have been spending the winter on the summit of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, have obtained a remarkable series of photographs of forms of frost-work. Six observers live in the house on the mountain top, where the average temperature of the air is sixteen degrees below freezing-point. Daily meteorological observations are made, which, with copies of the photographs, will shortly be published.

A NEW edition of that interesting and entertaining medieval treatise on medicine, the 'Schola Salernitana,' has been printed in the United States.

THE diamond shipments from South Africa during the last two years have been as follows, according to the official return published in the *Standard and Mail* of the 4th of January: Shipped during 1869, 141 diamonds, valued at 7,405l.; during 1870, 5,661 diamonds, valued at 124,910l. To these must be added the "Star of South Africa," and some others sent by private means to Europe, valued at nearly 15,000l. A large number of the Cape diamonds now in London are of an inferior description; and we are informed by a large dealer in this gem that none of them are equal to the old Golconde gems.

THE influence of the solar eclipse upon terrestrial magnetism, as far as we know, was observed only by Signor Diamilla Müller in Europe, who has briefly reported thereon in the *Gazetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*. On the 22nd of December the magnetic needle followed its usual course till the commencement of the eclipse. It then retraced its steps until it reached its minimum declination at 1h. 58m., which was the instant of totality. From that moment the ascending motion towards the west began anew, until the needle had regained the exact position it had occupied when the eclipse began.

MR. JULIUS THOMSEN has published, at Copenhagen, 'Thermo-chemical Researches.'

At a meeting of the Chemical Section of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York, Prof. Charles Seely related a curious experiment. Gun-cotton, such as is prepared for making collodion for photographers, is not soluble in alcohol, but if a little camphor is added it dissolves at once. An artificial ivory may be prepared by triturating gun-cotton with solid camphor, which, being subjected to hydraulic pressure, and then coated with a compound of gun-cotton and castor oil, may be formed into billiard-balls, which are pronounced by experts to be superior to the natural ivory. To endeavour to detect what takes place in this curious transformation, Prof. Seely placed fragments of camphor in a test-tube, and closed its upper end with a plug of gun-cotton, the tube was then set in a water-bath, when, in a few minutes, the tube

became full of red vapours, and the gun-cotton exploded with violence.

F. ZÖLLNER, to whose investigations of some solar phenomena we referred in our last number, has published, in the *Berichte der Kön. Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, a paper on the Spectrum of the Aurora Borealis of the 25th of October last. The important conclusion drawn by this observer appears to be, that "if the light developed in the Aurora Borealis arises from incandescent gas particles of our atmosphere, the temperature at which this takes place must be very much lower than that necessary to render the same gases incandescent in Geissler's tubes." This certainly proves the extreme tenuity of the air in the region in which the auroral phenomena occur.

Gas wells of a very remarkable nature have been discovered in Ohio, and described by Dr. Newberry, of the Geological Survey of that State. Near Millwood two wells give out oil. Two or three miles below these, in the valley of the Kokosing, borings have been made; and at the depth of 600 feet the augers struck into vertical crevices and sunk several feet without resistance. From these borings such a volume of carburetted hydrogen issued as was unparalleled in any of the oil explorations. The wells give out salt water intermittently, throwing it to a height of more than a hundred feet. The gas of one of those wells, lighted at the end of a pipe, 2 inches in the clear, set in the well-head, produced a jet of flame 20 feet long, and as large as a hogshead. The gas appears to be pure, and in quantity sufficient to light a large city.

THE arrival of the Darien Indian Mission in Bogota is calculated to excite more than local interest. They have been received with great attention by the President of Colombia, and it may be noticed as a contrast to their rude state that they were lodged at the Hotel Bolivar, and taken to the theatre and other establishments. They do not speak Spanish. They report the number of the towns and villages to be about thirty, governed by an hereditary chief. They are Christians, and cultivate coffee, cocoa, sugar, and maize, and they express a disposition in favour of peace and progress.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Burlington House.—The EXHIBITION of PICTURES of the OLD MASTERS, associated with the Works of Deceased Masters of the New School, is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from 9 a.m. till dusk), One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence; Season Tickets, not transferable, Five Shillings.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, March 11. at the Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, One Shilling. Gas.

ALFRED D. PRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—WILL SHORTLY CLOSE their WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES, NOW OPEN daily, from 9 till 6.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near Marlborough House.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

5, WATERLOO PLACE.—THE EXHIBITION of SELECTED WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Deceased and Living Artists, is NOW OPEN at the Gallery of Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including "Christian Martyrs," "Martyrdom of St. Peter," "Triumph of Christianity," "Francesca da Rimini," at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six. Gas at dusk.—Admission, 1s.

RAFAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park Lane, W.—12 Works of Art, by the Old French and English Masters, are NOW EXHIBITED, for the Relief of the French in Distress, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

THE RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

ONE of the most splendid reproductions of magnificent and elaborate illuminations with which we are acquainted lies before us, with an admirably-written and very lucid text, entitled 'Descriptive Remarks on Illuminations in certain Ancient Irish Manuscripts,' by the Rev. James Henthorn Todd,

Trin. Coll. Dublin (London, The Society of Antiquaries). Mr. Todd supplies all that a student can desire on the subject. He regrets that the many singularly curious remains of the ancient Latin versions of the Bible, in a great measure peculiar to Ireland, have never been studied as they deserve by biblical critics; but we have reason to believe that this regret will be obviated before long, and their texts collated with the Ante-Hieronymian versions, as well as with that of St. Jerome. The writer's opinions on the origin of the art which produced such marvels as the decorations of 'The Book of Kells' are worthy of respect, although we do not agree with him, and think he, like some others, has not looked far enough for the root of what is called Celtic Art. There can be no doubt about the beauty of the copy from the well-known monogram of X. P. I., which forms the opening of St. Matthew i. 18, in the Book of Kells. Miss Margaret Stokes copied the original in an admirable manner, and with the truest feeling for the inexhaustible beauty and illimitably intricate decorations of this superb piece of design. The chromo-lithograph is nearly as good as it could be, and imperfect only in one small portion. The uncial I. N. I., from the Garland of Howth, copied by the same lady, and the monogram of X. P. I. (Matthew i. 18), with pages from the Psalter of Ricemarch, Bishop of St. David's, c. 1090, works of extraordinary merit, are suitable additions to the above. We commend this publication to all students, artistic and literary. From the same Society we have likewise 'Two Memoirs on St. Peter's Chair preserved at Rome,' by Arthur Ashpitel and Alexander Nesbitt. Those who know with, as they must, something of amusement, the controversy between Lady Morgan and her ill-assorted antagonist, Cardinal Wiseman, persons whose characters had apparently not enough in common to admit of a quarrel, must be edified (especially as, whatever the lady might have said, the Cardinal was obviously wrong) by meeting with memoirs on the famous chair in question. At Windsor, Mr. Ashpitel found an old drawing of this seat, of which he gives a fac-simile here. This representation is supposed to have been made by Carlo Fontano, who was employed by Pope Clement the Ninth, 1705, to report on the condition of the venerable piece of carpentry. Such it undoubtedly is, but if this drawing is unquestionable, there is an end of the claims for peculiar honour to the chair as the *Cathedra Petri* itself. Mr. Ashpitel's memoir was left imperfect at his death. The memoir of Mr. Nesbitt is more comprehensive and satisfactory. It comprises copies from drawings preserved in the Sacristy of St. Peter at Rome, representing this chair, and a woodcut from an imperfect photograph of the original. It is enriched by ivories which are certainly Byzantine, and as certainly did not originally belong to it; these have not been elucidated. Mr. Nesbitt, of course, declines to accept the legend about this object being the Curule chair of Pudens the Senator, given to St. Peter. In the first case, it was never a curule chair: then it is by no means so old as Cardinal Wiseman believed it was. It was evidently, Mr. Nesbitt thinks, a throne, and of an emperor, and probably that of Charles the Bald, and used at his coronation in Rome, A.D. 874. The whole of this essay is interesting in the highest degree, and fully worthy of the Society of Antiquaries; far above the ordinary merits of most of its modern publications.

PROF. RUSKIN ON LANDSCAPE.

The subject of the second lecture which Prof. Ruskin delivered in Oxford during the present term was 'The Relation of Light and Shade to Colour in Landscape.'

The main virtue of Turner is his representation of Form: no one has ever approached him in his rendering of organic form in landscape or in his exquisite expression of the delicate gradations of light and shade. In painting, he first saw in colour, but he always first constructed in light and shade. The drawing was the beginning of his pictures in order of time, though not in order of conception.

By him, as by all great masters, accurate form is accounted of pre-eminent value: they acquire their skill by a continual attention to the perfection of their outlines. Whether they paint straight off, like Tintoret, or sketch first of all as with a pen of iron, like Holbein or Turner, they invariably know where every detail should be; their eye decides at the first glance what is right in each minute particular, so that no line of a great master offends the eye, however coarse it may be, for coarseness of outline never displeases as long as it is correct. We see this in some of Holbein's figures: he boldly draws the broadest lines where we should expect to find them delicate and fine, but yet the result is always beautiful, even where he is drawing the lace on a lady's neck. Turner deals in the 'Liber Studiorum' with mountains, trees, buildings and stones, in the same spirit as Holbein with figures: both draw not what suggests possible grace, but the realizations of actual form, and both with absolute accuracy. All necessary form can be given by a perfect gradation of shades of neutral tint combined with a correct outline. By this means a better result can be attained than is possible for Photography, which destroys the high lights and exaggerates the darker shades. The object of the 'Liber Studiorum' is the delineation of solid form by outline and shadow, but at the same time the end which Turner has in view in all that he draws is the expression in landscape of such characters and scenes as have relation to the pleasures and pains of human life. Thus, in one of his sketches, a scene near Blair Athol, he seems at first sight to have made very little of an exceedingly beautiful spot. In the actual scene there is a wild mountain stream, a rock covered with all kinds of fantastic lichens, and a rich vegetation, which is a sort of finished arabesque of living sculpture. Turner strips the rock and leaves it bare, quiets the river into a very ordinary stream, and omits almost all the vegetation except a cluster here and there. At first sight we are grievously disappointed, but when we look further we see what he is aiming at: he thus stops short, in order to teach us a lesson. His purpose is not to give the mere external effect, but to get at the heart of his subject and bring out its true character. He puts into this scene near Blair Athol the very spirit of Scotland; he seeks to produce a kind of sadness and depth of effect by means of the feeble clear light of sky and stream; he introduces a kind of tenderness of sentiment combined with a roughness of natural character; he puts you into a half-gloomy and barbarous land, and yet brings in a sort of pastoral purity and innocence, and by the simplest means gives you an insight into the nature of the country and the people among whom the scene is laid. It is just the same in his drawing of 'Dunblane Abbey': he brings in a clumsy square tower and a blank vacancy of decoration, which are quite at variance with the reality. But this is because he is in Scotland, not in Italy: in his picture of the 'Coliseum' every stone is drawn and every atom of vegetation introduced with such minute exactness that it ought to be looked at through a microscope in order to appreciate its execution. Turner belongs to the Greek chiaroscuro school, which is so completely opposed to the Gothic. It is essentially realistic, as opposed to Gothic imagination: it is full of seriousness and despair, as opposed to Gothic gaiety and gladness. It constantly substitutes grey for colour, in order to express the Academic or Greek fleshiness or solidity or veracity, as opposed to the spiritual and mendacious character of the Gothic school. The Greek school is a splendid addition to the natural power of great men, but it is a thing to be feared by all else. It combines the highest and the basest; for the melancholy undercurrent which underlies the character of all great men, becomes in weak men a feeble and contemptible despondency.

Rubens was a splendid draughtsman of the Greek school. His varied character comes out in his picture of 'Juno and Argus,' which is now being exhibited among the Old Masters at Burlington House. The Juno is really a portrait of a Flemish lady, and the Argus is a good ana-

tomical study of the human form. There is a curious absence of colour in the two peacocks which the picture represents. Rubens was not a great colourist *par excellence*; he was warped for colour by his coarser instincts. You see the Dutch artist in the fleshy baseness of the main conception, though in the delineation of form you have the skill of the Greek school, come to him through Michael Angelo, just as in his representation of the head of Iris in the picture, you have the noble northern conceptions come to him through Titian. The chiaroscuroists have not the same power of adopting colour from the Venetian school which the Venetians have of adopting form from them. Tintoret is a man of far higher skill than Rubens in chiaroscuro. Albert Dürer only thought of form, whereas Turner thinks first of colour, though his wonderful power of form soon displays itself. Turner is a true Greek, who thinks of his subject, not of himself, in all his pictures.

The 'Nativity' of Botticelli, in the same Exhibition, is a perfect model of what the pure Greek school did in Florence. The object aimed at in the picture is the representation of mystic symbolism by motion and by light and shade. There is a perfect dome of clouds, under which a number of angels half dance, half float in a circle, with their crowns hanging on their palms. We have already remarked that Greek drapery always shows motion and muscular form, and never expresses sentiment; this picture is an excellent illustration of this rule. The drapery shows the every motion of the figures which it contains.

Rembrandt's picture of a 'Burgomaster' is second-rate, however celebrated. In character it is not equal to Titian, or Reynolds, or Gainsborough. In light and shade, it is better than their works only in the opinion of those who prefer candlelight to sunlight. The colour too is, in some places, loaded in a way in which no painter ought to load. The lights are here and there actually false; and the kind of embossed execution is unworthy of a master. The picture is a very suitable type of the debased Greek school. Another picture, the 'St. Mark,' by Cima, represents a noble human creature in a pure light. There is no attempt to improve the spectator by piety of expression, but there is a true mastery of light and shade. The unexciting colour does not at first delight, but yet it has a charm which grows upon us as we look at it, and which never fades from our mind. To look at it is always a relief, and the eye always rests on it with a feeling of quiet satisfaction. It is an excellent instance of the chiaroscuroist school. C.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Academicians have given another proof that a new life possesses the once torpid society, and that they are determined to serve the Arts in a liberal spirit. Instead of the annual series of lectures by Prof. G. G. Scott, whose attendance is prevented by illness, a varied course has been designed; of these Dr. Mervyn delivered the first lecture, 'On Beauty,' on Thursday evening last. Prof. Tyndall will deliver a lecture 'On Light,' on the 23rd inst.; Mr. E. M. Barry two lectures, 'On Architecture,' on the 3rd and 10th proximo, and Mr. G. E. Street two other lectures 'On Architecture,' on the 9th and 23rd proximo. It is much to be desired that the Academicians would cause lectures to be delivered on the chemistry of pigments, vehicles and varnishes, illustrating the properties and respective actions of materials and the use of tests for their purity.

THE Council of the Institute of British Architects announced at a late meeting that the gold medal of the Institute for the present year would, subject to approval, be given to Mr. J. Fergusson.

PROF. DONALDSON and Mr. F. Ouvry have been elected Trustees of the Soane Museum, vice Sir F. Pollock, who has resigned, and P. Hardwick, R.A., deceased.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will be held on

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Tuesday, the 28th inst., in the rooms of the Arundel Society.

SEVERAL interesting papers will be read at the meetings of the Institute of British Architects during the current session. Among them are those 'On the Construction of Theatres,' by Mr. E. Salomons, March 20; 'On the Decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral,' by Mr. F. C. Penrose, May 22; and 'On Cistercian Architecture,' by Mr. E. Sharpe, June 12.

THE death of Mr. W. Holl, the well-known engraver, is announced as having taken place on the 30th ult., after a long illness. The deceased was in his sixty-fourth year.

We state with great pleasure—pleasure which has been too long delayed—that the foundations of the Courts of Justice are at last actually in progress. It would be an instructive lesson in public economy if some one would calculate and publish what has been the money value of the time, the amount of the interest of the money expended in vain, and that of the interest on money not employed in consequence of the meddling and vacillating policy adopted in this matter. The proposal to shift the building to the Thames side, after that proposal had been fully considered and rejected, after other sites had been discussed, and even after seven acres had been cleared of buildings on the Strand site, was one of the most costly displays of contempt for public opinion which has come within our notice. The history might induce M.P.'s either to give serious and conscientious heed to such questions, or—which would be preferable—to leave decisions respecting them to competent persons.

A MEETING for the election of Scottish Academicians was held at Edinburgh on Friday of last week, and resulted in the choosing of Messrs. J. H. Barclay and G. P. Chalmers, Associates, to be Academicians.

OUR Paris Correspondent writes: "Some of the museums and national collections have been injured, but generally they have escaped well. Considerable damage has been done at the Jardin des Plantes, especially to the glass houses. The Luxembourg conservatories have suffered. Two sections of the galleries of the Museum of Mines have been pierced by shells. The Hôtel Cluny was for more than a fortnight in such danger that M. de Sommerard and his family had to take refuge in the cellars. The shells fell in great numbers around the interesting old building. Nearly all the houses around are seriously injured, some of them destroyed, but the Hôtel is only touched in a few places. As to the contents, they were stored away with great care long since. The Louvre, the Bibliothèque Nationale and their contents are fortunately untouched. The stories about the injury done to the pictures at Versailles turn out to have been pure fabrications. M. Soulié, the conservator, has arrived in Paris and set this matter beyond doubt: with the exception of two small pictures, of little value, stolen, all remains in the same state as it did in August last. At Saint-Germain also the arrangement of the new Museum of Antiquities has proceeded as if nothing had happened: the King frequently visited it, and a new room has been opened since the occupation of the town. But you have probably heard all this from others who have not, like myself, been a prisoner in Paris for five months. M. Guillaume, sculptor, director of the École des Beaux Arts, has asked permission of the Minister of Public Instruction to place a bust of Henri Regnault in the court of that building. M. Jules Simon not only acceded to the proposition with the greatest cordiality, but added that the names of all the other artists who had fallen in defence of their country should be engraved on the pedestal. No act could have been more welcome to the artistic world, and we hope that M. Guillaume will himself model the bust, for it will then be certainly worthy of the occasion."

M. REGNAULT, we learn from another source, was shot in the face, and so disfigured, that those who first found him were not sure of his identity; and, unable to carry away the body, they cut off

the number on his coat and took it to his family, who recognized it as his. When the search was renewed the body could nowhere be found, although the Prussians gave their aid. In the public funeral another corpse was substituted for that of the great painter.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on the 3rd, 4th, 10th, and 11th inst., a large collection of paintings, the property of the late Mr. W. Anthony. Among a considerable number of works of no merit were a few excellent pictures of minor pretensions; there were sold to connoisseurs—Domenichino, A River Scene, 30*l.* (Pearce), —P. Veronese, Mars, Venus, and Cupid, 30*l.* (Lesser), —Van Goyen, View of a Dutch Fortress on a River, 43*l.* (M. Colnaghi), —Marieschi, a pair of Italian River Scenes, 44*l.* (Jacobson), —Tintoret, the Miracle of St. Mark, 28*l.* (De Jongh), —Artois and Teniers, 30*l.* (Phillips), —Wynants and Langelbach, a Woody Landscape, 31*l.* (same), —Van Loo, Cupid as Mars addressing an army of Cupids, 22*l.* (same), —Dietricry, a View of Tivoli, 23*l.* (Ward), —Fyt, a Vase of Flowers, &c. 34*l.* (M. Colnaghi), —Van Os, a Vase of Flowers, &c. 50*l.* (Evans), —Marieschi, St. Mark's Place, with Figures, 42*l.* (Johnson), —Palma, The Daughter of Herodias, 48*l.* (Evans), —C. Dolce, St. Sebastian, 34*l.* (same), —Juanes Ponty, a Screen, with the Adoration of the Magi, and four subjects from the life of the Virgin on the wings, 76*l.* (same), —Van der Neer, a Coast scene with shipping, moonrise, 30*l.* (Pollard), —De Konink, a Bird's-eye View, 43*l.* (Jackson), —Rubens, a Lady in a Ruff, 32*l.* (Graves), —Velasquez, a Man in a Cloak, 42*l.* (Rutley), —Kneller, Lady M. Wortley Montagu, 25*l.* (Lord Chesterfield), —Lely, Françoise Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland (?), whole length, 149*l.* (Graves), —H. Bennett, Earl of Arlington, 68*l.* (Johnson), —P. Battoni, 'Adelphi' Adams, architect, 56*l.* (J. E. Coleman), —P. Nasmyth, a Woody Landscape, 33*l.* (Mendoza), —Mr. M. Anthony, a Scene from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 199*l.* (Brooks), —Hogarth, See-Saw, a Party of Ladies and Gentlemen in a Park, 89*l.* (King), —Van Dyck, The Artist showing a Miniature to his Patron, 36*l.* (Holloway), —Francia, The Ascension, 56*l.* (Colnaghi), —Canaletti, The Dogana and S. M. della Salute, 30*l.* (Howell).

MUSIC

FRIDAY, February 24.—St. James's Hall.—EVENING CONCERT in AID of the SUBSCRIPTION FRANÇAISE for the VICTIMS of the WAR.—Madame Viardot, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. d'Englesqueville, Madame Calderon, Madame C. Monet L., Signor Gardoni, Signor Bellini, Pedro Chauvelin, by Grimaldi, will be sung by the above Ladies and Amateurs. Contrabass, Signor Bottesini; Violin, M. Hammer; Violoncello, M. Lasserre; Flauto, M. E. M. Delaborde and M. Delahaye; Violin, M. Jacobi; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Horn, Mr. Handley; Bassoon, Mr. Haverton Conductor, M. Gounod; Stalls, 14*l.*; Boxes, 20*l.*; Box, 4*l.*; Balcony, 1*l.*; Admission, 1*l.*—To be had of the Delegate of the Committee, Mr. A. Casella, 4, Lime Street, E.C.; Lamborn Cook, 63, New Bond Street; Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; Chappell, 59, New Bond Street; Kett, Prowse & Co., 43, Cheapside; and A. Hays, Royal Exchange Buildings.

CIMAROSA'S 'MATRIMONIO SEGRETO.'

DOMENICO CIMAROSA was one of the most prolific composers of Italy. It is nearly three quarters of a century since he died, in Venice, but there are works of the Neapolitan which still maintain an honourable place in the acting *répertoire*. He was as fertile in opera buffa as in opera seria. To mention 'Il Matrimonio Segreto' of the former category is to name a masterpiece. If the 'Orazi e Curiazi' has lost caste, it is that the libretto does not present the antique heroes in such grand situations as Corneille has done in the 'Horaces,' but the admirers of Madame Viardot, who made her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1841, in Cimarosa's opera, may recollect that she had as fine moments as even the famed Rachel in the French tragedy. But if the 'Orazi' in 1841 was not considered dignified enough in the setting, the 'Matrimonio' has, at all events, been always accepted with enthusiasm, even indeed with weak casts. There is a sacred production by Cimarosa 'Il Sacrificio d'Abraim,' produced at Naples in 1786, numbers of which are constantly being revived. The composer wrote an opera for London in 1790, 'Ninetta'; in 1775 he composed 'L'Italians in Londra.' He was three years in St.

Petersburg as the successor of Paisiello; and subsequently, as Kapellmeister in Vienna, he, in 1792, brought out the 'Matrimonio.' His residence in the last-named capital enabled him to become conversant with Mozart's operas, with the forms in which Cimarosa is inoculated, although his individuality is unimpeachable. Facile melody is the chief characteristic of Cimarosa. His orchestration is simple compared with that of modern musicians. He relies mainly on the string, uses the wood sparingly, and the brass rarely. In the 'Matrimonio' he has not even a chorus. The six characters of the story when combined in a concerted piece show what power can be achieved by a small body of voices. Opera-goers have not forgotten the cast in which Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Madame Albertazzi, Signori Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache sang. The principals at the Royal Italian Opera in 1849 were Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Mdlle. Angri, Signori Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini. A pleasurable reminiscence is the English adaptation by Mr. Chorley, at Covent Garden, in the days of Madame Vestris, in which one of the finest English contraltos, Mrs. Alfred Shaw (Miss Postans), won great distinction. The love duets in the 'Matrimonio' are full of passionate expression: the comic duet 'Se fato,' between the two basses has a world renown. The vivacious trio for two sopranos and alto, 'Le faccio un' inchino,' is constantly produced in concert programmes, and the elopement air of the tenor, 'Pris che spunti,' cannot be surpassed for intensity of feeling. Rubini in this melody always electrified his hearers. The respective characters are so well voiced that the interest never flags; the score is replete with piquant points achieved through the use of the simplest forms: such are the attributes of genius in the lyric drama, in which neither choral masses nor massive orchestration are absolutely required to achieve great results. The notation for the part of Geronimo, who is deaf, is quite a study, so subtle are the effects. Modern audiences, habituated to highly-spiced orchestral and choral combinations, and to accompanied recitatives which are dramatic airs of themselves, may find the simplicity of the old school somewhat wearisome, and perhaps to remedy this, judicious excision might be resorted to: or another course could be pursued, viz., to have additional accompaniments to the recitatives dependent on the score on the violoncello and double-bass alone. It is but justice to the Lyceum auditory on the 14th to record that no signs of fatigue were evinced at the performance, which in its ensemble indicated that unusual trouble had been taken with the rehearsals. Signor Bottesini conducted with care and intelligence, but his band might have been strengthened advantageously in the stringed; there was at times some degree of coarseness, owing to the players being resolved to make up for the absence of numbers by the display of extra vigour. Still, on the whole, it is a long time indeed since a more careful and conscientious ensemble has been heard. The artists one and all were, at all events, well prepared for their work. Mdlle. Colombo was the Carolina (secretly married to Paolino), Mdlle. Brusa was the envious Elisa, and Mdlle. Bedetti the *duenna* aunt; Signor Fabbri was Paolino, the clerk of the deaf merchant; Signor Rocca, Count Robinson; and Signor Borella, Geronimo. As creations of the above characters, that by the admirable *buffo*, Signor Borella, stands prominently forward; and with due respect to the prettiness of Mdlle. Colombo and the charm of her voice, the Geronimo was the absorbing feature of the cast. Although Signor Borella has neither the portly presence nor the grand Jupiter head of Lablache, and is not in possession of the rich and round organ of the latter, it would be difficult to point out any essential inferiority in the acting or singing of the new comer. It is a capital conception of the character of Geronimo: the peculiarities of deafness are accurately and amusingly delineated; the purse-proud and title-craving attributes of the trader are hit off without coarseness or exaggeration; and in the scene of the discovery of the clandestine marriage

of his daughter the *buffo* existed no longer, but a tragedian of power and pathos appealed to sympathy. The half-suppressed scream at the discovery of Carolina's union with the clerk Paolino, followed by the paroxysm of rage, which was changed to exultation when he found that the Count would marry the other daughter, were traits of histrionic genius of the highest order. The Geronimo of Signor Borella is a thing to see, and which to see is not to forget.

BACH'S ORATORIO 'PASSIONE.'

ENCOURAGED by the enthusiastic reception given last season at Exeter Hall to Bach's oratorio, 'The Passion' (the setting of the St. Matthew Gospel), the directors of the Oratorio Concerts at the opening of the third season, last Wednesday evening, again produced this wonderful work. The calls made upon the space of the *Athenæum* this week by other musical novelties preclude the possibility of attempting any analysis in our present number. There is more than the mere Art question involved in the performance out of sacred edifices of 'The Passion,'—there are considerations as to the words used, and as to the objections to the introduction of the Saviour, as in Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives,' amongst the *dramatis persona*. It must suffice to record now that credit is due to the conductor, Mr. Barnby, for careful preparation of his choir. It will, of course, be a long time before the intricate music of Bach can be properly and effectively executed; and when a thoroughly efficient *ensemble* is secured, it will be still doubtful whether the 'Passione' according to St. Matthew or St. John can ever be permanently retained in the oratorio repertory. Such a gathering of musicians and amateurs as that on the 15th inst. has been rarely witnessed, and the predominance of organists, town and provincial, is worthy of remark, as indicating that it must be an educated rather than a miscellaneous public which can be tempted to listen to the 'Passione.' The principal singers were Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Beale, and Herr Stockhausen, but of these artists the tenor, by his devotional declamation and intelligent interpretation, quite worthy of Duprez or Sims Reeves, alone did full justice to the composer's conception. A disagreeably-toned organ was made too prominent, and the introduction of a pianoforte to sustain the recitatives sounded oddly in Bach's ancient forms and ideas. The chorales were sublime at times, a pianissimo really being attained. The exclamations and ejaculations in the too short choruses abounding in the oratorio had an astounding effect, the climax of excitement being reached in the 'Lightning and Thunder' chorus, the re-demand of which was irresistible. The contralto solo with chorus, "See the Saviour's outstretched arm," sung by Madame Patey, made a great impression. There was indeed incessant applause, which was obtrusive, and offensive, considering the sacred subject treated by the composer.

MR. LESLIE'S CHOIR.

If Mr. Henry Leslie will rigidly adhere to the basis of action on which his capital Choir was originally established, there is a fine field for vocal display without resorting to a mongrel system of miscellaneous schemes. Solo-playing had better be omitted altogether, and solo-singing only used as a relief to the part music. Symphonies and overtures, oratorios and operas, are not within the legitimate province of the Choir. Mr. Henry Leslie cannot do better than follow in the wake of the famed Berlin Dom Choir, which first suggested the establishment of his well-trained body of singers. The star system should not be adopted. If the director will give shorter schemes, sufficient in number and variety to show off his Choir advantageously, there will be a public found to appreciate such selections. The example set by the Monday Popular Concerts is one to be followed; that is, to aim at a speciality, but let that speciality be first-class. "Ne sutor ultra crepidam" might have been uttered by Apollo as well as Apelles. Mr. Leslie's reputation was made by his Choir, and he cannot do better than to stick to it.

Assuming that the programme of the 9th inst. had been confined to the madrigals by Thomas Weelkes, John Benet, Thomas Morley, and Orlando Gibbons, as representing the old school of elaborate counterpoint and rich imitations, nothing could be more judicious as well as just than the supply of modern specimens of part-writing, such as those of Mr. John Barnett, Mr. W. C. Macfarren, Mr. John Goss, Mr. J. G. Calcott, Mr. T. A. Walmsley, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. A. S. Sullivan, and Mr. Henry Leslie. Here were twelve pieces, about four in excess of an ordinary Berlin choir programme, and amateurs would have dispensed with the extra dozen items superadded by Mr. H. Leslie, including organ and pianoforte performances of no great moment from two clever youths. And the ballads introduced by Miss Ellen Horne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley appeal to another class of concerts, assuredly not those of a cultivated Choir. The chapter of accidents incidental to the possession of a sensitive throat like that of Mr. Sims Reeves, led however, to a curious incident, the opportune *début* of a tenor named Mars, who fortunately was the *deus ex machina* when Mr. Reeves was unable to sing Mr. Leslie's song 'Annabelle Lee.' Mr. Mars by his sympathetic voice and the grace and refinement of his style created a veritable sensation, which it is to be hoped will not spoil him, as premature success has spoiled so many new comers. The programme for the second concert on the 23rd inst. is really orthodox: it is historical, extending from 1500 to 1780, and the pieces are quite within the legitimate object of illustrating part-singing.

PARADISE AND THE PERI.

THE first performance in London of the Cantata by Mr. J. F. Barnett, which was produced at the Birmingham Festival last autumn, was not calculated to change the general opinion formed at that period of the musical merits of 'Paradise and the Peri.' The composer conducted his own work in St. James's Hall, and had the services of the Crystal Palace orchestra, and a chorus of 250. He had Madame Vanzini for the soprano. Mr. J. F. Barnett by comparison was, therefore, most disadvantageously placed as regards execution. Fortunately, the aid of Madame Patey and Mr. Vernon Rigby was retained, and in Mr. Lewis Thomas he had a careful basso. The audience redemanded the chorus, "Go, wing thy flight," the eight-part chorus, "Now behold her," the tenor air, "Oh! if there be," and the unaccompanied quartet, "She wept." Four *encores* are significant of the satisfaction of the hearers of the Cantata, but, despite their demonstrations, the subject is felt to be dreary, and Mr. J. F. Barnett has fare no better nor no worse likewise than his predecessors, Herr Schumann and Mr. Sterndale Bennett, in selecting Moore's dreamy poem for setting. The dramatic fire and melodious flow of 'The Ancient Mariner' are not imitated in 'Paradise and the Peri.' That Mr. J. F. Barnett has succeeded better with Coleridge than with Moore can fairly be ascribed to the more intense interest inspired by the theme.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the eleventh of the Popular Concerts comprised Mozart's string quartet in D minor, Mendelssohn's trio in c minor, Op. 66, Beethoven's Romance in e, for violin, and the Sonata Appassionata, Op. 57. The executants were Madame Szarvady, Signor Sivori, Herrn Ries and Straus, and Signor Piatti. On the 13th was the welcome return of Herr Joachim as leading violin; the scheme included Mendelssohn's string quintet in b flat, Op. 87, and Schubert's quintet in A major, Op. 114, for pianoforte (Madame Schumann), violin (Herr Joachim), viola (Herr Straus), violoncello (Signor Rath), and double-bass (Mr. Reynolds). Miss Enriquez was the vocalist at both concerts.

SPOHR's 'Consecration of Sound' was the symphony at the Crystal Palace Concert of the 11th; the overtures were Beethoven's 'King Stephen' and Weber's 'Euryanthe.' There was also a novelty

in the programme, namely, the production of two movements from a new symphony in A, composed by Mr. Henry Gadsby, a young musician whose ability had been tried before in an overture to Mr. Longfellow's 'Golden Legend.' Perhaps it would have been better to have executed the entire symphony to enable hearers to judge whether Mr. Gadsby has sustaining power. In the slow movement there is over-elaboration, and a deficiency of interest, arising from the superabundance of "motive," not coherently carried out; but it evidently pleased, or rather amused, the auditory. On the whole, there will be curiosity to hear more of Mr. Gadsby's compositions. He is, at all events, neither dry nor heavy, and seems to understand the quality of instruments. A new singer, Madame Cora de Wilhorst, in the *cavatina* from Meyerbeer's 'Crociato in Egitto,' and the air from Donizetti's 'Figlia,' made a favourable impression; she has a powerful organ, and her method was artistic. Mr. Sims Reeves was the other vocalist.

At the Brixton Monthly Popular Concerts, on the 14th, the programme was opened with Haydn's string quartet in F, No. 82, and ended with Weber's quartet in B flat, for pianoforte, violin, viola and violoncello. Beethoven's Sonata in c minor, Op. 30, No. 2, for pianoforte and violin; and Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor, No. 1, for pianoforte, were also executed. The artists were, Mr. Ridley Prentice, pianist; Mr. Henry Blagrove, violin; Mr. Amor, second violin; Mr. R. Blagrove, viola; and M. Petit, violoncello. Miss Alice Ryall and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'St. Paul' will be the next oratorio performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, the 3rd of March, conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

THE Brixton Choral Society performed Handel's 'Judas Maccabeus' on the 13th, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare. The chief singers were, Miss B. Cole, Miss A. Newton, Messrs. G. Perren and Lawler.

INVITATIONS have been given to Herr Wagner, Signor Verdi, M. Gounod and Mr. Sullivan to supply new works for the International Exhibition. The co-operation of continental military bands of note has also been requested by the Commissioners, besides the presence of eminent organists, to perform on the colossal instrument of Mr. Willis, now approaching completion in the Royal Albert Hall. To test the acoustic properties of this vast edifice, now that the internal scaffolding has been removed, Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the contractors, propose to give a concert to their workmen and families, so as to fill the hall. The Wandering Minstrels, under the direction of the Hon. Seymour Egerton, will perform on this occasion. The preparations for the opening of the Royal Albert Hall are progressing rapidly, and the guarantee fund for the six concerts is steadily increasing. Sir Michael Costa is organizing the programmes.

THE Directors of the Philharmonic Society announced that, at the opening concert on the 8th of March, M. Gounod will conduct a selection from his works: on the same evening the c minor Symphony of Beethoven will be performed, in compliance with the request of the donor of the composer's bust, presented recently, with other relics, to the Society, in celebration of the centenary of Beethoven's birth. This bust, which was modelled by the sculptor Schaller, of Vienna, has never been copied.

SIGNOR VERDI, in his letter declining the office of Director of the Naples Conservatoire, in place of the late Mercadante, regrets that his labours for Art prevent him from occupying the proud position held by Scarlatti, Durante and Leo, recommending to the young students at the same time the practice of fugues,—to study Palestrina and Marcello, to attend to recitative, to eschew the music of the future, to learn to compose with freedom, to dispose of the various parts naturally, and modulate without affectation. Signor Verdi cautions pupils against

yielding to the fascination of florid harmony and orchestration, or chords of the diminished seventh. He suggests a broad literary culture, and recommends them to write in good faith; and then, if they possess an artistic organization, they may become composers. In singing, he is an advocate of the old school with modern declamation. "Licences in counterpoint," concludes the composer of the "Trovatore" and the "Traviata," "Ernani" and "Nabucco," the "Lombardi" and the "Sicilian Vespers," "I Masnadieri," and "I Due Foscari," "Rigoletto" and "La Forza del Destino," "may pass and occasionally prove effective on the operatic stage; but in a Conservatoire to progress is to go back to the ancient rules and canons." Verdi's advice comes too late perhaps for him to profit by it; it is something like the remorse felt by the late Mr. Balfe, when re-scoring "The Bohemian Girl" for the Lyrique in Paris, at having so neglected early studies.

THE Director of the Musical Union has been delivering lectures on Dramatic Music at the Finsbury Circus London Institution; Mr. John Ella remarked on the anomalous state of things, that societies and associations of every kind abounded in the metropolis for every school of secular and sacred vocal music, except the lyric drama. The lectures dwelt also on the want of a National School of Music, to supply the demand for singers and players. Mr. Ella referred to the efforts now making by the Society of Arts to found a National School for Music in the Royal Albert Hall, and to the long exertions of Sir Michael Costa to secure improvement in the execution of sacred and secular music.

THE Glasgow St. Andrew Society offers prizes for the two best essays on the Influence of the Ballads and Songs of Scotland.

HERR HANS VON BULOW has been giving three concerts of pianoforte music in Florence, each programme devoted to special composers: the first was Schubert, the second Mendelssohn, and the third Schumann.

AT the Popular Concerts in Brussels recently the programmes included works by Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Weber, and Mendelssohn, and to these orthodox composers Wagner was added, and being regarded as heterodox, his overtures to "The Flying Dutchman" and the "Meistersinger" were selected.

HERR MAX ZENGER, of Munich, has composed a symphony, with the odd title of "1870," in honour of the German campaign in France.

ALEXANDER NIKOLAIEVITCH SEROFF, the greatest modern Russian composer, died at St. Petersburg on Feb. 1, after a very short illness, at the age of fifty. Seroff was a composer of the school of Wagner, and was well known by his operas "Judith" and "Rogneda." A later opera, "Maslanitsa," was inferior to the other two. He leaves another opera, "Hostile Force," finished all but the instrumentation of the last act. As a theorist and critic, Seroff was even better than as a composer, and wrote much for the journals. By the direction of the Grand-Duchess Helen, he was buried in the Monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky, between Glinka and Dargomizhsky.

"MARIA POTOCKA," a romantic opera, by Muhura, was performed for the first time, with great success, at the Bohemian theatre of Prague.

AT the Stadttheater of Gratz Herr Kapellmeister Hopp's comic opera, "Morilla," has been successful; the same good fortune has not attended Herr Suppe's new operetta, "Die Frau Meisterin," which has met with a qualified reception at Prague.

DRAMA

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

IT is not often that a "benefit" entertainment includes any dramatic novelty. At the morning performance at Drury Lane Theatre on the 8th inst., however, a play which must by courtesy be called new, was produced. It consists of an

English version of "La Joie fait Peur," the well-known and admirable comedy of Madame de Girardin, and is entitled "Joy is Dangerous." Though slight and unimportant in itself, this play is worthy of attention as illustrating the manner in which dramas of merit are adapted for the English stage. It acquires additional interest, moreover, from the circumstance that its performance exhibits in the clearest light the cardinal and radical defect of English acting, that fault which seems destined, if unchecked, like some ill weed, to hinder all growth of healthy vegetation. First, as to the piece. The adapter, who is nameless, has formed the same estimate of an English audience which seems to be held by dramatists in general. According to his view, Englishmen are so ignorant and unimaginative they can comprehend nothing that is not set before them in some such fashion as was adopted by the painter, who wrote under his works "This is a horse," or "This is a ship." To Madame de Girardin's graceful work he has added accordingly a prelude, intended to explain the relations of the various characters. When the action of "La Joie fait Peur" commences we see a household in mourning, and before five minutes have elapsed we comprehend, thanks to the skill of the dramatist, the character of every individual comprised in it, and the relations of each to the others. To bring us to this state our Englishman takes an entire and added act. The play thus altered is cumbersome and wearisome. Those scenes which follow, and would, if let alone, commend themselves to the audience by the delicacy, grace and tenderness which a translation cannot wholly destroy, become tedious, and the whole work is out of balance. An artist of the worth of Madame de Girardin shapes a work so that you cannot add to it or detract from it without rendering it top-heavy or deformed. A course like that adopted by our dramatist is about as sensible as would be that of a sculptor who should think to improve a graceful statue by giving it an extra pair of arms, or a chemist who should hope to increase the value of a prescription by doubling the strength of one of the ingredients. English audiences are less quick of apprehension than those of some other nations, France especially. But their obtuseness does not extend so far as it is the fashion to suppose. There is a theatrical leaven in the people, and, give this a chance of working, very desirable effects will follow. But a course like that of the adapter of "La Joie fait Peur" is as unwise with regard to the elevation of the audience as it is indefensible on artistic grounds. It is that exactly of a master who to check indolence in a boy should furnish him with a key to his task. Very weak too is the story told in the first act, and it has the additional disadvantage of being in spirit and in execution almost a copy of the first act of Mr. Robertson's comedy of "War." The principal character in "Joy is Dangerous," that of Noel, is played by Mr. Belmore. It happens that the original play has been twice performed in England of late, and the part of Noel has been interpreted by two French actors of reputation. An opportunity for contrasting directly English with French performances such as seldom occurs is in consequence presented. Whether we regard this impersonation of the individual actor or the general performance the comparison is humiliating. Mr. Belmore is a careful, clever, and conscientious actor, who, in a certain class of parts, stands justly at the head of his profession. The actors associated with him are so thoroughly average in talent that the performance may be held for practical purposes as representative of theatrical exposition in England. To those, however, who remember late performances at the Opéra Comique and at the Princess's the entire representation seems especially poor and totally wanting in art. What was most deplorably evident was the absence of ensemble. Each actor went, so to speak, "on his own hook." Separate figures formed separate pictures, and there was no composition, no harmony. To compare Mr. Belmore with M. Regnier—an artist of world-wide celebrity—is perhaps not fair, but the lesson would not be different should we substitute for M. Regnier a less known actor like M. Legrenay. M. Regnier's performance stands against that of Mr. Belmore, like a softly and harmoniously-painted picture against a transformation-scene in a pantomime. Admirable as was M. Regnier's acting, nothing in it was highly coloured. Naturally and easily it fell into its place in the general representation. Noel was in fact what he appeared, the servant, and everybody in the house was of more importance than he. Never for a moment did his acting divert the mind from the progress of the drama. Each character occupied precisely the position to which by its importance it was entitled, and the result was the largest conceivable amount of *évidence*. But Mr. Belmore was the leading actor, and according to the bad traditions now growing, he must have the stage to himself. Whether consciously or not, Mr. Belmore's impersonation, which was singularly able and sufficient in some respects, was out of keeping with the rest of the performance. Noel was no longer the trusted old domestic whose interest in the family is that of one almost a relation; he became the hero of the piece. When the long mourned-for son returned it was the tears of Noel that we saw—not those of his mother. Noel was always in the front, the other personages merely serving to increase and set off his importance. Miss Fanny Brough, who played Blanche agreeably enough in some respects, though her performance did not approach that of Mlle. Léonide Leblanc,—still less that of Mlle. Riel, seemed to yield to the feeling such an assumption was likely to inspire. Her caresses, accordingly, were not such as a young girl would give to a servant, however old and dear. They were those she would reserve for her father. Over the other characters a like influence was exercised. The sad lesson to be learnt is, that there is no hope for the stage while the actor holds himself as more important than the piece, and thinks more of gratifying his vanity than of Art. There is indeed nothing to be done until actors in general comprehend an idea—which they have as yet no conception—that Art is worthy of worship, and that apparent self-sacrifice in its interest is, in reality, self-exaltation. The remainder of the performance had no great interest. In "Les Révoltes de Liliane," La Petite Camille, who was the original Fanfan Benoîton, played very prettily a mutinous child. A performance of "Comme Elles sont Toutes," by M. Narrey, in which M. Georges and Mdlles. Elise and Hortense Damian took part, with "The Abbé Vaudreuil," by Madame Celeste and members of the Adelphi company, composed the remainder of the non-musical portion of the entertainment.

STRAND THEATRE.

"UP IN THE WORLD," Mr. Sketchley's new comedy, produced at the Strand Theatre, is an inferior work to the play from the same pen by which it was preceded. If it possessed very strong interest or powerful characterization, "Living at Ease" could boast an intrigue so humorously involved as to suggest an Italian origin. With no more sustained interest, and with characters of no greater power or originality, "Up in the World" is more conventional in treatment and commonplace in story. Almost the only merit that can be assigned the author is that of writing clear dialogue, and of adapting his characters thoroughly to the abilities of the actors to whom they are entrusted. What success the piece on its first presentation obtained is mainly attributable to the merits of the representation, which, without being artistically complete, had more spirit and harmony than is common on similar occasions. Nothing could be much more trite than the moral Mr. Sketchley's play attempts to enforce. A vulgar couple, newly enriched by speculation, take a house in a fashionable district, and attempt to associate with the upper classes. Scenting the carrion from afar, aristocratic swindlers of both sexes flock to the opportunity offered. A few weeks show the self-immolating pigeons stripped bare of their feathers, and longing for the shelter of the old and despised dove-cot. To aristocratic selfishness and greed

are opposed proletarian generosity and nobility. The former friends of the ruined man, though they have been dismissed with insult from his door during his days of prosperity, flock round him at the first hint of trouble, aid him with counsel and with money, and succeed in redeeming from the general ruin enough property to give the victims a fresh start in a happy if lower sphere of life.

The action of the play, which is in three acts, passes in the same room. Mr. Turner and Mrs. Raymond present, with rather extravagant drollery, the *parvenus*; while Miss Jessie Anstiss, Miss Fanny Hughes, Miss Sheridan, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Burnett represent the fashionable despilers. Mrs. Raymond's presentations of vulgar life are exceedingly humorous. Walk, look and manner offer a continual apology for conscious shortcoming. Self-approval reveals itself behind a deprecatory attitude and aspect, and it is evident that the contrition, which is worn for some offence against taste, might upon slight encouragement turn into hilarity. Mr. Terry gives a clever, if strongly marked, representation of sycophancy and cunning as a money-lender. Mr. H. Paulton displayed more comic power than he had previously exhibited. His representation of a tradesman from the "Borough," sententious, vulgar and prompt in suggestion and resource, was a remarkable piece of acting; a little exaggerated perhaps in detail, but clever and effective. Other parts were sustained by Miss Swanborough, Miss Goodall and Mr. Crouch. The piece was received with favour, but without enthusiasm.

CHARING CROSS THEATRE.

AFTER remaining long closed, this house reopened on Saturday last for French performances. The company of Mdlle. Déjazet now holds possession of its boards, and has commenced a series of performances similar to those formerly given at the Opéra Comique. By its size and by its situation the theatre is especially suited to the class of entertainment offered, and the experiment is made accordingly with more than average chances of success. The fact must not, however, be lost sight of, that the public to which French plays appeal, though large, is exhaustible, and that variety of performance is an indispensable condition of success. Mdlle. Déjazet's first appearance took place as the *Princesse de Conti* in "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," —a part which, as we have recently said, may rank among the best in her *répertoire*. In the general cast, the performance differed little from that of the recent performance at the Opéra Comique. "Un Mari dans du Coton" and "L'Ômelette Fantastique" were also given.

Dramatic Gossip.

MISS JULIA DALY, an American actress, who made her *début* in England ten years ago, at Drury Lane Theatre, reappeared on Monday evening, at the Adelphi, in "Our Female American Cousin." Her acting has spirit and vivacity, with some extravagance. The piece is poor, however, and the utmost exertions of Miss Daly were necessary to lift it into success. The "Americanisms" belonging to the part were on the whole well delivered.

THE burlesque of "Vesta," at the St. James's, is a very poor affair. All the exertions of Mrs. Wood, who acted with much sprightliness, of Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Leeson, and the other members of the company, could not galvanize it into a semblance of life.

MR. PLANCHÉ'S comedietta, "The Welsh Girl," has been produced at the Opéra Comique, with Mr. Emery in his favourite part of the Admiral. "A Comical Countess," with Mr. G. F. Rowe and Miss Rose Lisle in the principal characters, is also included in the programme.

AT Sadler's Wells Miss Marriott has repeated during the past week her clever impersonation of Jeanie Deans.

A new drama, by Mr. H. F. Saville, entitled "Spell-bound," has been produced by Miss Heath, for whom it was especially written, at the Theatre

Royal, Dundee. The piece, which was of a sensational order, was well received.

MR. H. J. BYRON's new drama, "An English Gentleman," has been given in Glasgow, with moderate success. Mr. Sothern played in it a comic character, entitled Charlie Chuckles.

M. DIDIER LEVESTE, of the Comédie Française, has died of a wound received while gallantly leading on his men in the sortie of the 19th of January.

OUR Paris Correspondent writes:—"The actors have been prominent in the ranks of the National Guard. The well-known comedian, Lassouche, who, from the time he has been before the world, cannot be a boy, was in the affair of Montretout, and a *mot* is attributed to him; the shells fell thick as hail, and mitrailleuses, according to the Prussian account, never made such a noise before. 'What a hissing,' cried Lassouche, 'one would think it was the first representation of one of —'s pieces."

"DER GEFANGENE VON METZ," the comedy by Karl Gutkow, which was recently brought out on the German stage, did not at first obtain the success which was anticipated, but on its subsequent repetition has found a warm welcome and has become one of the best pieces of the *répertoire*.

THE latest novelty at Berlin is the production of Herr Heinrich Kruse's prize work, "Die Gräfin," a drama in five acts.

A NEW comedy, by Herr Adolf Wilbrandt, entitled "Jugendliebe," is in preparation at the Burgtheater of Vienna.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS is about to visit California. He has recently been playing in Australia. Sir Simon Simple in Mr. Byron's comedy, 'Not such a Fool as He Looks.'

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS played for her benefit at the Globe Theatre, Boston, "King René's Daughter" and "The Honeymoon."

MR. PETER RICHINGS, an American actor of some note, has died from injuries he received while riding.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

Chug-Chaggle.—Your Correspondent "H. M. C." must have a very limited acquaintance with the north and east of England, or he would have heard the rustic colloquism referred to quite as often there as elsewhere. I should rather, however, have written the word, as it is usually pronounced, "check" and "cheeky-pig." Its derivation is to me so self-evident, that it is not at all surprising that the Magyar and the Lincolnshire or Dorset rustic use the same word. It is taken from the sound which a pig makes when eating its "wash"; and the word exactly represents this, and so falls into the same class as "baa-lamb," "chuck" (a hen), "pink" (a chaffinch), and other words, which live not only in nursery, but in provincial talk.

P.S.—"Check" and "cheeky-pig" are, to my own knowledge, used in Somerset, Oxford, Middlesex, Cumberland, York, Lincoln and Lincolnshire.

HENRY LISTER.

Plumped.—I think there is every ground for supposing that the word *plumped* may be the correct word in the passage quoted from Shakespeare, and not "*plumed* troops," in corroboration of which I quote the lines from Scott's "Marmion," Canto I, and the foot-note in reference to the term—

"and soon appears
O'er Horncliff hill a plump* of spears
Beneath a pennon gay."

I. GIFFORD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. B.—W. T.—R. S.—H. H. F.—J. H.—E. (no)—R. G.—J. B.—J. G.—W. F.—C. S. T.—W. K. S.—P. J.—P. M.—received.

** This word properly applies to a flight of water-fowl, but is applied by analogy to a body of horse—

There is a Knight of the North Country,
Which leads a lusty plump of spears.

Battle of Flodden.

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Young people, I suppose, would reckon me old. At any rate, I remember blooming young brides who are now grandmothers, and children that I have nursed have now children of their own; but (if any man can read his own heart) I may honestly say that no proffer of preferment would tempt me to leave the squalid district in which my hairs have grown grey. I should like to lay them within the shadow of the mother-church in which I began my East-End labours. Wise sanitary arrangements have rendered this impossible, but I hope to be buried in the Tower Hamlets' Cemetery. In a fluctuating population like that in which I have laboured, personal ties are very often suddenly snapped; but I have a personal attachment to the *type* of people who have been so long my neighbours, and it would gratify me to know that my old body would sleep within the circle of the smoke and noise in which they spend their troublous lives.

It would be affectation—falsehood—to insinuate that I was always thus contented. Clergymen, like other men, have their ambitions, and, perhaps, have as much justification for them, and quite as honest a justification as laymen have, in the hope of "securing a sphere of greater usefulness." But then clergymen are no better judges than other men of what is really for their good. I feel now (if I may say so without irreverence to God's government) that it would have been a great mistake if, in the days when I was by no means inclined to utter a *coy nolo preferri*, I had obtained a benefice. I was meant to be a curate amongst struggling people, if, without conceit, I may suppose that I was specially meant to be anything; and I am thankful that I found this out early enough in my career to be able to throw full bodily strength, as well as, I trust, my whole heart's devotion, into curate's labours, without looking upon them as a parenthetical, painful preparation for rest (in this world)—*otium cum dignitate*. Many a heartache have those labours caused me, and yet I have found in them an exceeding great reward.

They have been obscure enough, but I would humbly offer a prayer that God may in his goodness bless this humble record of them to the furtherance of the Gospel—peace on earth, goodwill amongst men—harbinger and antepast of heavenly joys.

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SIR.—I find the Digitorm a most useful auxiliary in my school; the pupils quickly acquire a good position of the hands and a steady touch on the Pianoforte.

Yours, &c.

ANNE LEWIS.

From C. CLARKE, Esq.

SIR.—The Digitorm you sent me a few months ago has wonderfully improved the touch and execution of my pupils; rendering the fingers flexible, strengthening the wrist, &c. Please send me two more as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

C. CLARKE,

Organist of St. John's, Devizes.

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